CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,342—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 20-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday, 1891.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.I. BENGAL	4109	800	W. Barratt	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3325	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROSETTA	3325	700	C. Gadd	29th Jan.
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and NAPLES, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Italian books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	25th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12th, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

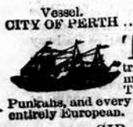
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	4,000	10th Feb., 1891



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, amidships Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1891. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 28th January.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 31st January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,551 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 1st February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Manomeran, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING KING, & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th February 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ASIA	3,395	Jas. Laird	27th Jan. '91
ARMENIA	3,560	Geo. Read	28th Feb. '91

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES *via* BARCELONA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	Jas Brown	14th Feb. '91

THE above Steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian Trade, and have every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHOENIX BRAND.
MUCH ADMIRED
FOR ITS
PARTICULARLY FINE
FLAVOUR.

Cash Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE LIQUEURS, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high prices of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands and obtained from the source direct.

	Per bottle, Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 8	3 12
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	6 12	3 12
Do. do. Yellow.	7 0	3 14
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3 4	...
Crême de Cacao	4 0	...
Crême de Noyeau (Best)	4 0	2 4
Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5 8	2 12
Kummel	4 4	...
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4 4	2 4
Celestine	6 8	3 12
Peach Brandy	5 8	3 0

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura Bitters	...	25 0
Orange Bitters	25 0	14 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s Pomalo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 13 0	
Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	27 0	...
Ginger Brandy	31 0	...
Orange Brandy	16 0	...
Orange Wine	16 0	...
Ginger Wine	25 0	...
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	17 0	...
Vermouth, French	18 0	...
Vermouth, Italian		

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

APRICOTS.	GREENGAGES
PEACHES.	MIRABELLES.
RED AND WHITE PEARS.	GREEN AND GOLDEN CHINOIS.

At Rs. 1-12 per lb.

SWEETS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
SUGARED ALMONDS	1 8	per lb.	SUGARED ALMONDS	2 4 per lb.
PRALINES DE ROSE	2 4	„	PRALINES DE VANILLE	2 4 „
SILVERED COMFITS AND ALMONDS	3 12	„	LIQUEUR SWEETS	1 12 „
FRAMBOISINES	2 0	„	NOUGATINES	2 0 „
PRUNALINES	2 0	„	APRICOTINES	2 0 „

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER KINDS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FISH AND DESSERT
KNIVES AND FORKS.
HEAVILY PLATED ON BEST NICKLE SILVER, WARRANTED TO WEAR WELL.

	Rs. as.
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, with the new patent serrated edges, Electro-plated Handles, set of six pairs in Silk-lined Case	37 8
Do. set of one dozen pairs in Case	70 0
Do. best Ivory Handles, set of six pairs in Silk-lined Case, Engraved Blade	45 0
Do. set of one dozen in Engraved Blade	80 0
Do. with Plain Blades, set of six	40 0
Do. best Pearl Handles, set of six pairs in Silk-lined Case	70 0
Do. set of one dozen pairs	120 0

	Rs. as.
FISH KNIVES and FORKS, Electro-plated Handles, Engraving on Blades, set of six in Case	45 0
Do. set of one dozen in Case	80 0
Do. set of six in Case	40 0
Do. set of one dozen in Case	75 0
Do. Plain Ivory Handles, elegantly Engraved Blades, set of six in Case	50 0
FRUIT SPOONS.	
One pair in Case	22 8
Sugar Sifter to match	5 8

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

PETER'S POPULAR
POTENT PILLS,
OR TRUE BRAIN PANACEA.

A most powerful invigorant and excitant Tonic ever produced
For the Restoration of Brain and Nerve Powers, Decayed Manhood's Characteristic Energy, Enfeebled Youthful Vigour, Dead Vitality, Shattered and Debilitated Condition of the Urinary and Reproductive Organs of both Sexes, and all other Morbid State of the Generative System, Resulted by Excess, Mental Apathy, Indifference and Vicious Habits. Highly spoken of by the Medical Faculties as a Safe, Prompt, and never failing Cure for Impotence in Old Age and Nervous Debility.

☞ DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 7 for small and large bottle free to any part of India for Cash or by V. P. P.
Can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors
AND AT

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFG. CO.,
54, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAFE, SIMPLE, STABLE, SUCCESSFUL.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA.

Good Jamaica Sarsaparilla is one of the most valuable Alteratives and Tonics known. For all diseases arising from impurity of the BLOOD, such as Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Scrofula, &c., it has no equal. Having been known and tried since the 16th Century, its grand qualities as a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER are too well assured to need more publicity.

The value of Sarsaparilla is enhanced fifty-fold by a scientific and exact admixture with other Blood Tonics; foremost amongst which stands IODINE, one of the most widely diffused of elementary bodies.

IODIZED

Our Iodized Sarsaparilla is strongly recommended in Chronic Gout, Rheumatism, &c., but especial virtues are claimed for it in constitutional disease. The most eminent authorities give their votes in its favour for this, no matter what its origin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glaze Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE,
FOR WHITENING THE TEETH AND PRESERVING THE GUMS.
Per Box As. 10; per Bottle Re. 1.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

"GENTLEMEN,—About 15 years ago my teeth troubled me very much, being loose in the Gums, and causing me great pain. I was advised by a friend to try your Camphorated Myrrh Tooth Powder, and after using this for about a month my teeth became quite firm and well, and the pain no longer troubled me. I still use it regularly, and derive great benefit from it, and have recommended it to many of my friends." "Signed S. E. S."

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, per pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, per box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE
GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OF BOMBAY,
HAVE JUST UNPACKED
a number of the abovenamed USEFUL and ORIGINAL CLOCKS,
of which they invite EARLY INSPECTION.

Some of these CLOCKS strike the Hours and Half-Hours, others the Quarters also, on LOUD BELLS, which can be heard at a LONG DISTANCE.

PRICES: Striking Hours and Half-Hours ..... Rs. 225
PRICES: Striking Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters ..... „ 300

CLOCKS
of every description on hand, the LARGEST display to choose from in INDIA.

MESSRS MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

COLLARS! BEST IRISH LINEN. FOUR-FOLD. COLLARS!

ESPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
THORPE & CO.

	Rs.
Shakespeare, Turn down all round	6-8 per dozen.
Stylish, small Turn down Corner, 1¾ inches deep	
Liverpool, Large Turn down Corner, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Promenade, Stand-up slightly turned back, 2 1-8 inches deep	
Esplanade, Stand-up 2 inches deep, 1 inch space in front.	
Embassy "Military," 1¾ inches deep	
Improved Shakespeare, Turn down all round	
Polo, similar to above	
Special Reversible Cuffs	12 8

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THORPE & CO., { SHIRT-MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

LADIES' SESSIONS ONLY 10 to 12 FREE.
GENERAL PUBLIC 5 to 7 p.m. 8 Annas.
8-30 to 11 p.m. Admission Re. 1.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH,
CALICO CARNIVAL.

Prizes for the Prettiest, the most Antique, and the most original, most Grotesque Dresses. Also for the most Graceful Lady and Gentlemen Skater.
Admission Rs. 2. SKATE FREE.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BALL,
TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1891.
(PONDRE OR FANCY DRESS OPTIONAL.)
Tickets of admission to be obtained from Qr.-Mr. SOUNDY, or Members of the Committee.

Members of the B. V. R.	single ticket	Rs. 6
Do. do.	and 2 Ladies.....	„ 10
	Extra Lady's ticket.....	„ 3
Non-members of the Corps and	1 Lady	„ 12
Do.	Extra Lady's ticket.....	„ 5

A. F. SOUNDY, Captain,
Hon. Sec., Ball Committee.

THE s. s. "YORKSHIRE," J. O'Niel, Commander, will be SAILING to PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, and HAVRE, on or about the 30th instant. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare for a First-Class passage to the above places, Rs. 275, 300 and 350 respectively.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
OR CAPTAIN on Board.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG.

ENGLISH MATERIALS USED IN CONSTRUCTION.
THIS VEHICLE IS A NOVELTY.
AWARDED MEDAL AT THE POONA EXHIBITION.

CIVIL SERVICE GIG. A perfect two wheeler, smart-looking, neat, stylish and dashing in appearance. Elegantly designed, sound and substantial in wood and iron work. Well built on the latest improved and portable principles. Comfort in riding, roomy, easy of access and light in draught this Gig has no equal. (The point of draught has been so accurately determined as to ensure an easy running and well balanced Cart, combining the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight). Has most comfortable accommodation for two, finished in the best manner, handy, runs well. Is remarkably easy to ride in specially for ladies; extremely light but strong, no knee-action, also suitable for driving in Tandem. We can strongly recommend this Cart and assure our Constituents that the same will undoubtedly be found most fashionable yet introduced, and respectfully solicit the favour of inspection because the description hardly conveys the idea of its elegance. The weight of the body of the Cart averages from 90 to 100 lbs., it can be packed and unpacked in couple of hours time, packed in small bundles complete with fittings as per below:—
All iron work bright burnished, the body suspended on (4) four springs, (two Cee and two English Long under springs). English Mail Axle, Superior Bulls Eye Circular Coach Lamps, Steel Swinging Splinter Bar, English Bolts and Nuts, Silver Plated Handles, Tips, Breeching Staple, Beading, etc., Wings, English Reinclip and Whip-holder, Drab Spring Cushions with Silk Trimming, Driving seat well raised to give a good command over the Horses. Varnished (English by Brush Process), to keep natural Wood Colour, Rumble at back, English Shafts, Carpet, Wrench Special Key. Generally built for 13-2 Ponies and Arabs, but can be built to order for any size.

CASH WITH ORDER OR RAILWAY RECEIPT
BY V. P. P.
PRICE Rs. 300.

EDULJEE & Co.,
MEDALLIST BAMBOO CART MAKERS
AND COACH BUILDERS,
LUCKNOW.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully requested to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

		Rs. a.
*AGUILA D'ORO, Reg. Reina, per box of 100		36 0
LARRANAGAS, Reg. Londres,	„ 50	16 0
HENRY CLAYS, Reg. Madrid,	„	„ 14 0
LA CAUCADUA, Vegueros ...	„	„ 14 0
Do. do. ...	„ 100	26 0
UPMANN, Reg. Reina	„	„ 26 0
Do. Londres ...	„	„ 26 0
*AGUILA D'ORO, Princessas...	„	„ 25 0
HENRY CLAYS, Non Plus Ultra	„	„ 20 0
EL PILOTO, Reg. Preciosa ...	„	„ 20 0

* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.
SPOTTED CABANAS.—Rs. 11-0 per 100.
Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS.....	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS.....	„ 3 8	„

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Manufacturers for the supply of the stores noted in the Margin, more or less as may be required. The delivery is to commence in October, 1891, and must be completed by February 1st, 1892.

SOCKS WORSTED, 1st size..	38,300 Prs.
2nd „ ..	67,100 „
3rd „ ..	52,600 „
Total..	158,000 „

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, or Bond for double the amount of Security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of his Contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The Security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on Thursday, the 26th February 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 21st Janv. 1891.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED a Brand New English-Built Canoe Landau suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestaft.
A brand new Cee and under-spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE
AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. LADY HARRIS
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND
OF
ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

NOTICE.
BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Revenue Stores for the official year, 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892, to the Nagpur Depot of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Forms of tender giving full details of terms and quantities may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.
All covers containing tenders to be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, and sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores."
All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 16th February 1891.
Tenderers from the Calcutta Market are requested to calculate freight on the articles they tender to supply at Nagpur at the following rates:—
From Calcutta to Assensole over the East Indian Railway at the published Tariff Rates of that Railway.
From Assensole to Nagpur over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, at Five Annas Three Pies per Maund, irrespective of the class of goods, the rules for capacity, however, must be observed.

C. J. PINGAULT,
For Chief Storekeeper, B. N. Railway.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhotees.
5 cases prints.
5 „ „ white shirtings.
5 „ „ jacconets.
4 bales grey jacconets.
4 „ „ madapollams.
1 harmonium by Alexandra.
2 cases about 142 lbs. cinchona,
1 jar zinc sulphate.
89 tins special diabetic food.
80 „ gluten flour 2½ lbs.
10 pieces of cream colored velvet of very superior quality in lengths of 30 to 33 yards.
46 dozen black and gold Japanned tea caddies of 2 lbs. capacity, new, just arrived from London.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Cadarbhoy Mahomedally—
735 1035-8 / 1101-3 | 7 cases round tin mirror boxes,
By order of Messrs. D.M. Daboo & Co., and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Rehmanjee—
9 runiets Stockholm tar.
On account of the concerned, to close account—
A few best wove wire spring mattresses.
On account of the concerned ex-s. s. Clan Maclean—
5 Octaves Blended whisky.
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally, ex s s Beresford
T S 761-62—2 cases 50 doz umbrellas.
On account and at the risk of Sultanmanji Essaji, ex s. s Huzara—
7 cases plateglass.
On account and at the risk of Tyebally Sooltanally, ex s. s. Beresford—
1 case 25 doz umbrellas.
By order of the Administrator-General—
2 Patent portable self-acting fire-engines "Fire Queen" with acid in tins and jars, the property of the late Mr D. RAE.
The property of an Officer—
1 Double-barrelled breech-loading hammerless gun, by J and W. Tolley, in case.
5 Indian swords, 5 shields, and 3 daggers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Madras-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Simpson and Co., suitable for a single horse or tandem.
1 New landau.
1 „ victoria.
1 Pony cart with brake.
1 English built park phaeton with a bay horse and harness.
1 grey Arab riding horse
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, opposite the Railway station (down line platform), the valuable, handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateglass, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower-vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian carpets, choice plants in tubs, pots, &c., the property of W. A. Crisp, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Rampart Row, above the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Wainwright Robert and others, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned pianoforte, by Rose and Co, very handsome pictures and ornaments, rare old China, handsome table and hanging lamps, very valuable English and French books, &c., the property of J. A. CASSELS, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.
On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the concerned—
9 strings containing 97 pearls weighing 185 carats.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parsee Road, next to the Oriental Mills, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of W. C. A. ATKINS, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on Friday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores, consisting of canvas, cordage, leather cuttings, old iron and steel, sheep wool, pawlins, gunny, also about 400 cwts surplus iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CLERK ROAD, LEADING FROM JACOB CIRCLE TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.
On SATURDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor Meyr Moosa Aba, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—
All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the newly built chawl or building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Clerk Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 250 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by another portion of the land in the possession of Mohunaji Nihaji, on the north by the property of Mohunaji Nihaji and Yenkoo Moosaji, and on the south by the Clerk Road.
The building is pucka built, and is open on all sides, and yields a monthly rental of Rs. 90 or thereabouts.
For further particulars and condition of sales application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 23, 1891.

HURJEEMULL AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GOLD JEWELLERY.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
Pearl Bangles Half Hoop.
Gem Bangles „
Gold Plain Hollow Bangles.
„ Enamelled „
Trichi Gold Bracelets.
Delhi „ Mat Pattern Bracelets.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

G. F. COWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c., AT CHURCH GATE STREET.
Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed by Messrs. James Pearse & Co. to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, at 1 p.m., on their late premises in Church Gate Street, Fort, sundry articles of furniture and stocks, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, dining tables, marble top counters, Christmas cakes, large size cooking stove, by Smith and Weilstood, cream soda machine, by Daws Clark, pier tables, side cabinets, iron safe, mirror pictures, table, and fancy ornaments, scissors, cigar cases, plush and leather bound albums, lady's fans, gilt dispensing counter, clock, table and hanging lamps, gas fittings and globes, window frames, doors, sewing machines, weighing scales, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, 3 1 horse 4 wheeled carts, &c., &c.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 26, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th, and TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 7 a.m., each day Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, roses, stephanotis, orchids, palm, &c., &c., the property of E. S. LUARD, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—
105 bags Mauritius sugar (salt water damaged).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Oomerkhary, behind the County Jail, by order of the concerned and at the risk of Ligory DeSouza, administrator of the estate and effects of A. M. DeSouza, deceased, a large quantity of machinery, consisting of 3 engines, of 18-14 and 8 horse-power, stationery and portable crane, fly wheel, tanks, grinding machines, Soda machines, bone crusher, Donkey engine, pullies, cylinder, brisk gram and cleaning machines, lathes, hotel stores, pumps, drilling machines, chain black, and many other sundry articles too numerous to mention.
The above will be on view six days before the sale and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 12th February next, at 1 pm, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handseme blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian carpets, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. E. HART, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On THURSDAY, the 26th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, on the top floor of the Albert Buildings, the very valuable and handsome Black, teak and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, Minton's Chinaware, superior glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (built expressly for the Indian climate, in very good condition, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Brussels carpet, plants, &c., the property of F. W. PETERSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.
On MONDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 26, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON WASTE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Duncan Road, behind the chawl of Runchordas Toolsidas, in Warehouse No. 1 and 3, on account of the concerned—
A quantity of burnt and damaged cotton waste saved from the fire that occurred on the 19th inst.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
5 cases turkey red shirtings.
2 „ „ cambrics.
1 „ khakee dress brocades.
1 „ Mogul prints.
3 „ melton and cashmere cloth.
2 „ colored cotton flannel.
2 „ striped flannel.
7 „ colored cotton handkerchiefs.
2 „ colored scarves.
11 „ white nansooks.
3 „ „ jaconets.
6 „ „ muils.
6 bales green shirtings.
8 „ grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
1 case colored flannel.
E C H B—55—197 203 207—3 bales yellow twist.
E 88—1 bale turkey red twist.

AUCTION SALE of the Mill, known by the name of the People of India Mill, at Chinchpoogli.
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Chinchpoogly by order of the owner, the mill known as the People of India Mill.
All that piece of leasehold land, admeasuring about 15,000 square yards, with a wall built all around, together with the tanks, all the buildings, engines, boiler, machinery, stores, and spare machinery, furniture, &c., &c.
The above piece of land is leased for 99 years, renewable for ever and its annual rent is Rs. 900, but should the purchaser wish to buy the same he can do so in this year only for Rs. 18,000.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 26, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, PIPES, GAS GLOBE LAMPS, METRES, P. B. FINIAL GAS FITTINGS, &c.
Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C.E. Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th, at to 2 p. m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency storeyard, Esplanade, consisting of teak trusses, spars, stone slabs, khandkees, cut trees, iron bars, C. I. and W. I. pipes, ventilators P. B. finial, copper pipes, lead, vice, iron works, brass work, water meters of sizes, wooden Pully blocks, Macnamara filters, broken brass gas brackets and branch pipes, large hanging gas globes, gas pendants, gas pipes iron, tree cages, &c.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron Timber, Coal Ashes, Fountains, Watches, Tent, &c.
Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., M.S., the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road (near the Crawford Market), on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., the following:—A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, flape traps, brass cocks, spindles, coupling, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, tanks, gratings, locks, leather hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, lamps, tins, woods, casks, tubs, scales, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, stencil plates, tapes, timber scrap, tent, watches, benches, charpoys, naves, screws, deal and tent teak, boards, posts, teak frames, glasses, chairs, steel springs, C. I. Fountains, dressed, and paving stones, and coal ashes at N. S. Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.
Also on MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1891, at 2 p.m., at the Water Works Stores, Chinchpoogly, a quantity of cast iron scraps, and at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlie, a quantity of coal ashes.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture of artistic design, pictures, books, China ornaments, rich lamps, handsome porcelain ware, glassware, silver and plated ware, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1891, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture of William MacDonald, Esquire, consisting of inlaid cabinets with mirrors, tall what-not, large mirror with bracket; octagonal inlaid table, tables with velvet tops, tall brass lamp, reclining chair, by Wimbridge, lounges, sofas, lady's writing table, Japanese screen, dining-centre-square and folding tables, easy-armed-gilt and velvet covered chairs; side-board (Ratnagery), book case, basket lamps, flower stand, pictures, books, best plated and Cutch-work silver ware, handsome porcelain ware, rich glassware, shield, Berlin pottery-work, China cupboards, large double bed, chest of drawers, dressing tables, washing stands, tubs, coir matting, China matting, carpet mats, garden pots, with plants, &c. Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 26, 1891.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the HALF YEAR, ended 31st December last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free from INCOME TAX will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, January 8, 1891.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 15th, to THURSDAY, the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, January 8, 1891.

NOTICE.

MR. SHOOKER ABRAHAM is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our FIRM.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1890, of Rs. 4 per share has been declared, and made payable on and after the 26th inst., on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th January 1891.

HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
(VEREIN HAMBURGER ASSECURADEURE.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS to Survey and Adjust all Claims for damage (general and particular average) to Ships and Cargo insured by the above Association.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the Work of DOCKING, UNDOCKING, and SHORING VESSELS in the Trustees' Graving Dock.
Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd February next.
Forms of tenders and conditions of contract will be furnished on application from noon on Monday, the 26th instant.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby Given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.
The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as 'Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.
For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the Second Day of February, 1891, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution, which was passed as a Special Resolution at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company, held on the Fifteenth Day of January last, will be submitted for confirmation:—
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. S. D. Sassoon of Bombay be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, and that the remuneration of such Liquidator for his services in the winding up be fixed at half per cent. on the Assets of the Company in addition to his out of pocket expenses.—Dated this 15th Day of January, 1891.

By Order,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.
THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1891, at 4 P. M. for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th Januafy, 1891.
"(A) In consequence of the fact that no adbquate offer "has yet been made for the purchase of the Company's Mill "premises or any part thereof, either by public auction or "private contract, pursuant to the resolution of the Share-"holders passed in July and confirmed in August last, and "of the necessity for selling the same without delay, *it is "resolved* that the Directors and Agents of this Company "respectively and any one or more of them respectively "be and they are hereby requested and authorized and are "at liberty to bid for and purchase the same at auction only "either alone or in partnership with any other person or "persons or for any of their constituents, but subject to such "purchase being ratified by the Shareholders of this Com-"pany at a subsequent Meeting."
"(B) That the 90th Article of Association be amended by "adding to the end thereof those words "And that rule (5) "shall not apply to the purchase by the Directors or any of "them of the whole or any part of the Company's Mill pre-"mises at any auction sale thereof to be held pursuant to "the special resolution of the Shareholders passed on the "28th day of July last and confirmed on the 13th day of "August last."

By order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th January 1891.

WANTED.

BOOT and SHOE TRADE WANTED a Representative in Bombay to TAKE ORDERS from the SAMPLES of MAJOR HOWE'S celebrated BRAND of BOOTS and SHOES. (Goods can be shipped direct to respectable houses).
Apply, Major HOWE, Boot and Shoe manufacturer, 13 Queen Victoria Street, City London.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Grey C.B. gelding, 13-2½, fast, good Polo Pony, hack and trapper. Maiden, 5 years.....Rs. 300
Chest, C.B. Mare. 13-2, 5 years, fast, very handsome, good hack and trapper. Would make good Polo Pony. Maiden .....Rs. 300
The above thoroughly sound open to any examination up to 12 stone, and sold as not up to owner's weight.
Apply to
H. MARTIN,
Government House, Malabar Point.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS
AND
HARMONIUMS
Taken in Exchange and put in Good Order.

	Rs.
Camp Piano, 5 octaves	240
Bijou Cottage, full compass	250
Semi-Grand, by Erard	350
Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished.....	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make.....	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ.....	185
Do. do. London make.....	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	700

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance.....	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION O

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	36 pr. ct.	Rs. 955
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	£30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	480
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	40
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	1,000
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	435
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	467
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	600
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	820
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	667
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	595
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	840
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	620
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	237½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom.
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	187
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,205
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	740
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,140
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,140
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	400
Victoria Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	11,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	715
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay fg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..£	£ 18	..	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,010
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	82
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	Nil.	265
Bellary	1167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	360
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135d
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	80
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	355
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,540
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	1075
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
Hemprel Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	64	420
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	442½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	500
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	380
Sassoon	800	500	50	120	600
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	425
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	210
	..	1,000		Rs. 50	745

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
	750	150	150	7½	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Fadham Pile	45,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	16,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,400xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	850xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	240
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 15	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	6,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	76 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	23½	280
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	80
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	15,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	60
Port Canning Co.	186,000	1,000	1,000	20	372½
Prince of Wales Frein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,300
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	11,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	15
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	15
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-11
China Leaf	,, 20-14
Pekin Bar Gold, New	,, 20-4
Do. Old	,, 20-6
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 20-12
English Sovereigns	,, 13-1-6
Do. Dragons	,, 13
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,, 105-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,, 105-10
Gycee Silver	,, 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gordon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Native Passenger Ships Commission.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf; Khandalla (s), Calcutta; and Electra (s), Perim. Yesterday:—Chivakingapurany, from Karachi; Indra (s), Cardiff; and Bormida (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 24th:—1. M. S. Canning, Aska (s), and Aboona (s), Karachi; Pandora (s), Hongkong; Inchulva (s), Dunkirk; and Assam (s), Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Juno and the s. s. Inchulva left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Imperator entered, and the s. s. Pandora left the dock, on saturday.

THE ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Oratorio at the Cathedral will be given on Wednesday, the 4th of February, and not on the 28th, as announced on Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Aria ....." Lucia de Lammermoor".....Donizetti.
Valse....." Our Last".....Lamoshe.
Selection ..." The Pirates of Penzance "..Sullivan.
Valse....." Katrina" .....Winterbottom.
Galop....." The Tourists' .....Tredhe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RIDING ACCIDENT ON THE OVAL.—While Mr. G. Meager, manager in Messrs. Lindiaw and Whiteway's establishment, and residing at Taylor's Hotel, was out riding round the Oval yesterday morning, his horse bolted, and, unable to keep his seat, he was thrown. His right leg being broken, and his face bruised, he was immediately conveyed to the European General Hospital, where, on examination it was found he had sustained a compound fracture below the knee.

POCKET-PICKING AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—A young Mahomedan, named Mahomed Gunni, was walking last Friday evening, in the Victoria Gardens, when, seeing a mild-looking Hindu, evidently from the country, gazing at the wild animals, he tried to relieve him of his purse, which contained some pearls and a ring, valued at Rs. 20-9 annas. But the Hindu proved more wide-awake than the young pick-pocket imagined, for he was immediately pursued and captured. On being placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court last Saturday, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Constable Moore prosecuted Balloo Rama, a Hindoo youth, on a charge of theft of two pieces of spelter, valued at Rs. 2, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court. The property was identified by Shapoorjee Rustomjee, a godown-keeper, at Prince's Dock, who deposed to it, being the property of the Port Trust. It was stolen from the D Shed, and the culprit was handed over to police custody by Liladhur Nursey, a watchman, who had observed the boy place the metal outside the fencing, and interposed on his attempting to take it away. Balloo admitted the charge, and was sent to jail for one month.

A FATAL FALL.—A ship labourer, named Tatya Vitu, aged 25, died on Saturday, from injuries received by his falling into the hold of the s. s. Emaum, on the 10th instant. The unfortunate man had been loading coals, and after finishing his work at midnight, he took a lantern in one hand and a broom in the other, to sweep the coal off a beam which lay across the open hold. Taking a false step, he lost his balance and fell into the hold upon his head, fracturing his skull. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where he lay in a semi-conscious state, but he rallied a little, and was seized with paralysis, to which he succumbed. Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, when the foregoing facts were chronicled, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF SANDALS.—Putoba Balcrishna was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, by Inspector Butterfield, on a charge of theft of a pair of sandals valued at eight annas. Rama Balloo, the complainant, stated in evidence that the prisoner stole the sandals from the temple in Thakordwar, where he put them off his feet prior to his entering the edifice. Putoba happened to come there, and seeing the coast clear, as he thought, put on the sandals and was walking away, when a policeman in plain clothes intercepted him, and took him back to the temple, where they were identified and claimed by the complainant. Corroborative evidence having been adduced, Inspector Butterfield proved a previous conviction. Putoba, pleading guilty, was sent to prison for six months' hard labour.

BOY DROWNED IN A FOUNTAIN.—Naib Husain, a sepoy in the service of his Highness the Nizam, Hyderabad, Deccan came to Bombay on a visit four days ago, bringing his family with him. The house he shared with others in Commercarrie had a fountain, and the enclosure round it contained 44 feet of water. On Friday, the father had been to the market, and on returning home he missed his son, Abdul Ryman Nussib, a lad of six years. Search was made, but without success. The idea of his being drowned never occurred to any one. The matter was reported to the police, who never thought of searching the fountain either. On Saturday the father went to the fountain to wash his hands, when to his amazement he found the dead body of his boy floating on the water. Dr. T. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry on the body of the deceased, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

FALSE CHARITY.—A wealthy Mahomedan gentleman kept a number of horses in his stables at Mazagon. One of them was afflicted with glanders and rapidly lost condition. The owner, who had left Bombay three months ago, was informed of the matter, and the animal was sent by Ahmed Allad, the man in charge of the stables, to the Pinjrapole. Being refused entry there, rather than be so cruel as to take its life, Ahmed despatched the diseased horse to Chimode by a cooly, who was instructed to give the horse away to some fakir. Unhappily for those concerned, Inspector McCormack sighted the animal at Bhoiwada, Parel Road, on the 7th instant, as it was being led away. The police officer suspected the disease, and sent the horse to the Sakarbhai Hospital for examination. Dr. Narimann, the Veterinary Surgeon, pronounced the disease glanders, and the quadruped was shot immediately. On Ahmed Allad being called on to explain his conduct in the matter, he pleaded ignorance. The Second Presidency Magistrate, in disposing of the case at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, said that, no doubt, the position of the accused as the manager and not the owner of the stables was a difficult one; but he was, nevertheless, bound by law to apprise the nearest police officer of the real condition of the beast, and to have at least sent it to the hospital at Parel. By attempting to merely covertly segregate the horse, he had made his guilty knowledge of his conduct more marked. He would be fined Rs. 10.

THE PARSEE AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club repeated the "Golden Plough" for the third time this season, at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night, under the patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., in aid of the funds of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage. The house was crowded, and the performers, as on the two previous occasions, acquitted themselves admirably. Immediately after the overture and before the rising of the curtain, Mr. B. R. Bomonji recited a prologue, specially written by Mr. D. N. Wadia, as follows:—

Sir Jamshed hail! third of that glorious line,
Whose name all Parsees in their hearts enshrine;
As in this clime, so everywhere renowned,
For princely acts with lasting honours crowned!
We greet thy presence with peculiar joy;
For, 'twas thy grandsire, taught us to employ
Superfluous wealth in people-blessing deeds,
And sowed of all our charities the seeds.
The widows' wails, the friendless orphans' sobs
Made his heart heave with ever-answering throbs.
His mantle now the Petits nobly wear
And Navshirwan with Jamshed stands compare.
God for a space lent him an only son,
Then took him to Himself, and for that one
Has given him now more than a *hundred* ones;
For, are not *all* the Orphanage-boys his sons?

THE Raja of Kapurthalla, as the leading Ahluwalia Sikh chief, has emulated the generosity of the Phulkian Chiefs towards the proposed Khalsa College. The Raja has given a lakh of rupees, and the State officials have given Rs. 30,000 more.

THE FAILURE OF BENN, ASHLEY AND CO.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. W. M. MacDonald, recently a partner of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company, and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze, were summoned by Megjee Tulsidass, a wool merchant, for cheating under section 415, criminal breach of trust under section 405, and criminal misappropriation, under section 403, of the Indian Penal Code, was resumed for hearing. Mr. Chitty and Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, were counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, and Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended Mr. W. M. MacDonald and Mr. Burjorji Rustomji Mullaferoze.

Mr. Stiven, recalled and examined by Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, said: I believe there was a warehouse in Colaba, rented by Benn, Ashley and Co. I believe a key of a warehouse was made over to us on Dec. 4. It was given over to one of my assistants, but I don't remember his name. The key was made over on behalf of Benn, Ashley and Co., and the native drawer of the bill to which the wool contained in the godown related.

Mr. Mehta: By whom was the key handed over to the Bank?

Mr. Inverarity here objected to Mr. Stiven being asked any hearsay evidence.

Witness continues: We hold the key of the godown on behalf of ourselves. I probably asked for the key, and it is very likely I did ask for it, but I cannot remember asking for the key at all. It was arranged that the key was to be sent to the Bank. I cannot remember if Mr. Burjorji came to the Bank on that occasion.

Mr. Mehta: Who were the parties between whom the arrangement was constituted?—The parties would be the Bank, Benn, Ashley and Co., and the drawer of the bill. I cannot remember if in this arrangement I had any communication or conversation with the drawer of the bill. I cannot remember whether Mr. Burjorji came over to the Bank about this arrangement. This is my difficulty.

Mr. Mehta: Will you kindly tell me the terms of that arrangement?—As we wished to have possession of the goods because we believed Benn, Ashley and Co. would be in difficulties, we got possession of the keys.

Mr. Mehta: How was the key connected with the wool?—The wool belonged to the bill, and was in the godown, and the key belonged to the godown.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Stiven appealed to the Court and objected to being questioned about this wool.

Mr. Mehta pointed out to the Court that his intention was to show how Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. were pressed by the Bank at the time, how they dealt with the goods, and what was the position in which the Company were and the manner in which they acted on the evening of the 4th.

His Worship was of opinion that the prosecution had a perfect right to ask what were the firm's circumstances at that time.

Mr. Mehta: Can you tell me what was done with that wool by the Bank?

Mr. Inverarity objected to the question on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Mehta replied that his object in asking the question was to ascertain the Company's position, what took place on the 4th, and what led up to that. The learned counsel also remarked that the witness showed a bias against the prosecution and was very reluctant. His memory would not serve him to state exactly what had transpired. That being so he was anxious to get at the terms of that arrangement.

Mr. Inverarity protested against Mr. Mehta using improper language towards the witness, and appealed to the Court to rebuke him.

The Magistrate thought Mr. Mehta's remarks were improper, and were not pertinent at the time.

The Court: What did the Bank do with the wool?—It has kept it. The Bank is having the wool cleaned, and the key remains with the Bank still.

Mr. Mehta: Besides that wool have the Company made over any goods?—Benn, Ashley and Co. have returned to the Bank goods belonging to the Bank.

Cross-examined.—Those goods were such as were held under the letter, under which they held them as trustees for the Bank. The Bank was entitled to demand possession of the wool at any time we chose. We probably made the demand before Benn, Ashley and Co. suspended payment. I cannot remember at what time on the 4th the key was given to us.

Lukmichund Nursey, examined, said: Mooljee Ananjee were the muccadums of Benn, Ashley and Co. till the firm suspended payment. Mooljee Annanjee had the key of the warehouse before the Company failed. I gave the key to Burjorji. There were goods in the godown on the day the key was taken away. Before the 4th December Mr. Burjorji never took away the key. The goods which were in the godown that day belonged to Benn, Ashley and Co.

Mr. Inverarity applied to the bench to strike out the whole of this witness's evidence, as it was irrelevant and expressed his unwillingness to cross-examine on this ground. The learned counsel pointed out the waste of time in recording evidence which had nothing in connection with the charge against the accused.

The Court dissented from Mr. Inverarity's opinion.

Sorabjee Cooverjee, head clerk, Government Telegraph Office, produced a number of telegraph forms sent from the check office at Calcutta, bearing on the correspondence that passed between Benn, Ashley and Co. and Messrs. Bevis Russell and Co. in England.

Cross-examined: No employés in the office of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co. had any idea that the Company was going to suspend payment before the actual suspension. Burjorji, accused No. 2, was also not aware of any suspension of payment before they did, nor had the least idea of it. Everybody was very much astonished as well as Burjorji when the doors were shut up. He came to the office in the usual way, and found the doors closed when he arrived.

Mr. Inverarity: Should not the latter end of the telegram of December 1 read, "Please suspend payment immediately if necessary?—Yes. I swear it should.

Mr. Mehta proposed to put in the books of Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Company to show what was done with the £5,000, and applied for a remand to meet this investigation.

Mr. Inverarity protested against such a procedure on the understanding that the prosecution had expressed their intention at the last hearing of closing their case after the telegrams were put in. A further adjournment was applied for by the prosecuting counsels in order to get up a case which commenced on December 13.

The Court granted the application, and fixed the next hearing for Thursday, the 18th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the handicapping and the drawing of the ties in the 1891 tournament:—

	Names.	Points.	First Ties to be played off by 28th Jany.
1	G B Goyder	+30	Byes.
2	P F Fischer	+½ 15	
3	W Lane	−½ 15	
4	J H McCarthy	+½ 30	
5	H W Nash	Scratch	
6	Col F W Major	+15	
7	J Davis	+½ 30	71 Bisque
8	S W Lynn	+15	
9	G W Good	+15	
10	J Reed	+15	
11	F J Clark	−15	
12	A C Owen	+½ 30	
13	T H Nash	−½ 15	
14	J O'Leary	+15	
15	A P O'Brien	+½ 15	Byes.
16	H J Clark	−15	
17	A Plunkett	+½ 15	
18	B Laville	1 Bisque	
19	H Raw	Scratch	
20	J E Waller	+15 and 1 Bisque	

The second ties will be played off by 10th February, and the third ties by 18th February. The semi-final ties must come off by 21st February and the final by 24th February.

Competitors should make their own arrangements in regard to the dates on which they will play off their ties, advising Mr. O'Brien, the honorary secretary for tennis, in due course so that Umpires and scorers may be provided. The courts will not be available for play on Monday afternoons. The decision of the Umpire will in all cases be final.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

OWNERS are reminded that entries for these races close at 4 p.m., to-morrow, the 27th.

E. LAWRENCE, Honorary Secretary.
Secretariat.

DEPARTURE OF MR. A. M. GUBBAY.

A VERY pleasing ceremony took place on Saturday forenoon, at the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, in connection with the presentation of an address to Mr. A. M. Gubbay, the retiring partner of the firm, by the assistants and other employes who had worked under him for a number of years. The commodious hall of the office was overcrowded by members of the firm, clerks, brokers, muccadums, opium and cotton merchants, contractors, and others. The following address, beautifully printed on satin, and elegantly illumined, was read by Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha:—

Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

To A. M. Gubbay, Esq.

Dear and Respected Sir,—On the eve of your departure for Europe, we, who have had the privilege of serving under you, feel that we cannot let you go without a few words of farewell and God-speed. In bidding you farewell we feel that we have lost a kind master and a true friend. We all appreciate and admire the ability you have displayed in the conduct of this vast business, and the skill with which you have guided each department, with the result that the firm of E. D. Sassoon and Co. occupies a position in Bombay which is second to none. We have been proud to notice that your ability has been recognized by Government and by all branches of the commercial interests of this city. Had personal ambition formed a part of your character, there is no doubt you could have achieved still greater distinction; but as it is, we venture to say that no one has proved himself a more useful citizen. As chairman of the Bank of Bombay, member of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the Municipal Corporation, and one of the very foremost in your own community, your spare time has been constantly and usefully employed. But the character in which all of us appreciate you most is as a friend. For the courteous consideration you have bestowed upon all the firm's employes, we thank you heartily, and we part from you with sorrow. We ask your permission to be allowed to order a copy of your portrait to be hung in this office, where you have worked so long and so worthily. We wish you a pleasant voyage and a happy meeting with Madame Gubbay and your family, and we trust that you may benefit from the rest you require and so thoroughly deserve. Our most earnest wish is to see you back again, when we would hope to serve you, if possible, with renewed zeal and devotion. (Applause and cheers.)—S. A. Nathan, W. Lang, J. A. Cassels, S. H. David, N. S. Ezra, Framjee Sorabjee Bharoocha, Jamsetjee Dosabhoy, Joseph Holden, P. M. C. Fraser, G. A. Sutherland, H. Jackson, R. Shutt, G. W. Sutherland, Babajee Gopal, and several others.

Mr. Gubbay replied as follows:—Gentleman,—I am very much obliged to you for the address that you have just read to me, and I am flattered by it. I have done nothing beyond my duty towards you all. I have always receive support from each of you, which has encouraged me in carrying out our business. I am not an orator to deliver a long speech, for which you will pardon me. I feel very much in parting with you all after having been associated with you for so many years. It is, indeed, very kind of you to propose to have my portrait painted and hung in the office, but for this you must obtain the permission of our senior, Mr. Jacob Sassoon. I shall always take an interest in your future welfare; and now I take leave of you and wish you every success, happiness, and prosperity, and bid you good-bye. (Loud cheers.)

The address was enclosed in a silver casket which bears the following inscription:—A. M. Gubbay, Esquire, J.P., Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, &c., &c.

Several opium and cotton merchants, contractors, brokers, muccadums, and others connected with the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., then presented valuable shawls and other articles as mementos to Mr. Gubbay, who was at the same time loaded with massive garlands of flowers, bouquets, &c., &c. He then walked to the Apollo Bundar, followed by more than two hundred of his friends and members of his own community, and by all those who had assembled on the occasion. After shaking hands heartily with them, he embarked in a steam launch with those more closely connected with him personally.

MARRYING IN HASTE AND REPENTING AT LEISURE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on Saturday, a young Hindu woman, named Rukmabai, brought a suit for maintenance against her husband, Mangesa Rao, a clerk. Mr. D'Souza represented the woman, and Mr. Dhairyawan, barrister-at-law, the defendant.

The husband declined to support the wife, because of alleged infidelity after she had left his house, which she did of her own free will. Her counsel, however, contended that the husband had treated her cruelly and forcibly driven her from home.

Both the father and father-in-law of the young woman supported the charge of adultery against her with one Appa, the son of a salt merchant.

Appa's father said that his suspicions of undue intimacy between the young folk were aroused by his son's pilfering money, sweets, and other little things from the house, and his fears were confirmed on catching the couple playing cards and going to a theatre together. Their last-mentioned act created quite a scandal among the community.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'souza witness said that it was not "bazaar gup" that he was detailing, but what he had eye-witnessed himself.

Mr. Dhairyawan filed a post-card purporting to be from Appa to Rukmabai.

Mr. D'Souza objected strongly to this so-called love-letter being received in evidence, since the writer was not present to prove the letter or allow counsel a chance of cross-examination.

After some further evidence the Court remarked that no case had yet been made out by either party. The wife had shown no good reason for refusing to return to her husband, who contrarily could adduce no argument for declining to support her. In the opinion of the Court the word "cruelty" implied more than a slap on the face, a pull of the nose, or a box on the ear. His Worship would under the circumstances advise Rukmabai to return to her husband, who should treat her with kindness and consideration, and not give ready ear to scandal-mongers. The Court had no reason whatever to credit the unjust insinuations against the wife. If the husband continued contumacious, he must be punished, and if the wife haughtily disdained a fair and more than half-way reconciliation, she would be punished.

After consulting with their respective legal representatives, the parties consented to try and live together in peace. The husband was warned not to deceive, but behave rationally towards the wife; otherwise a decree *nisi* and an alimony would be ordered. The Court warned him not to bring false charges against an innocent woman.

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NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

THE first sitting of the Commision appointed by the Government of India for the purposes of enquiring and reporting on the present position of the Native Passenger Ships Act, was held on Wednesday morning at the Presidency Port Office premises when the following gentlemen were present:—President: Surgeon-Major A.S. Lethbridge, M.D., I.M.S., C.S.I.; Members: Captain Sir Henry Morland, I.M., Captain H. A. Street, I.M., Captain George Wilson, I.M., Surgeon-Major D. W. O. Comins, I.M.S. and Captain J. H. Atkinson. The Commission assembled at 10-30 A.M. when Mr. J. P. James, Port Officer and Government Emigration Agent, Negapatam, was examined. The examination was conducted by means of printed questions which dealt generally with the Act in question and with the subject of navigation in particular. To the questions written answers were given, and these questions and answers were read before the assembled Board *seriatim*. The various members then cross-examined the person undergoing examination, whenever in their opinion the answers given to certain of the questions seemed not clear and definite enough. The long list of questions dealt with the division of sea-going vessels by the Board of Trade into certain classes, for the purpose of determining the number of passengers they were capable of carrying, the definition of various nautical terms, such

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 97⅛ ; but the market rates of discount were unaltered ; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109¼. Bar Silver was ¼d. lower, at 47⅛d. per oz. ; and Rupee Paper declined ¼ per cent. in Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, say to £80¼, and £82½, respectively ; but in New York the metal was a quarter cent higher at 103¾, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Indian Council placed a lakh and a half of Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 6 11-32d. or 1-32d. above the rate for extra Bills allotted on the previous day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 6 1-16d. The weekly Specie Shipments (wired on Thursday) were £30,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to this port, and £70,000 in Silver to Calcutta. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 95½ ; Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·23.

To-day's message reports a further drop of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 97 ; but a decline in the market rates of discount of ⅛ per cent. on Short London Bills and of ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 1⅞ and 2 per cent., respectively. About £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day. Silver was 1-16d. higher at 47 9-16d. per oz., with Rupee Securities unchanged in each denomination ; and in New York, Silver and Exchange were unaltered. A lakh and a half of extra Council Bills were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 6 5-16 ; and the Banks reduced their buying rate by 1-16d., making it 1s. 6d. per rupee.

No further change in the Wheat or Seed market was reported by Reuter. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,670,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than last week's estimate. To-day's telegram, however, advises an advance of 3d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed on the spot, at 42s. 6d., ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull last evening, and Surats quiet. The sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats The spot price of Mid.-American remained at 5 3-16d.; but in East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-16d. in "Fine" Broach, and in all grades of Dhollera, and of ⅛d. in "Good" Westerns, while in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-64d. in the nearer positions and of 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 3-32d. for this month's deliveries, and 5⅛d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet all round, the Sales having been 5,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. A decline of 1-16d. was established in the price of Mid.-American, at 5⅛d. per lb ; and Arrivals were generally 1-32d. lower ; but Surats were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 29,000 bales.

A great diminution in the volume of business passing in Liverpool during the past week, compared with that preceding, is disclosed by the figures wired by Reuter, making the total sales 44,000 bales less at 46,000 bales ; the amount forwarded to consumers, however, having been the same as in the previous week, at 95,000 bales. The Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 106,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 2,000 bales ; and as it stood yesterday, was 30,000 bales less than at this time last year, though 234,000 bales heavier than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 155,000 bales. The total visible Supply had increased during the week by 20,000 bales, and that of East Indian Cotton by 4,000 bales ; and the weekly figures which we give below show an increase in the total supply in sight yesterday of 337,000 bales compared with last year's figures, and of 634,000 bales as against those for 1889, the increase in East Indian Cotton being 51,000 bales and 152,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. In prices there had been a decline of ⅛ in ready American ; and of 3-32d. to 9-32d. on Arrivals, the spot price standing yesterday 15-16d. lower than the same time last year, and 5-16d. below that ruling in 1889.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands still stood at 9⅜ cents. in New York yesterday ; but April Futures were 5 points lower at 9·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales, making the week's total materially heavier than that for the corresponding week last year though about the same as in the year before. The excess in this season's Receipts compared with those of the preceding few years now stands at 259,000 bales, and 733,000 bales, respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 6⅛ million bales, against 6,300,000 bales, visible last week. To-day, prices were unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports were 28,000 bales, going against 19,000 bales last year, and 26,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	177,000	110,000	176,000
" exports to U. K.	125,000	83,000	79,000
" " Continent	46,000	49,000	43,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	5,629,000	4,770,000	4,296,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,941,000	1,942,000	1,677,000
" to Continent do.	1,584,000	1,533,000	1,228,000
" Stock in the Ports	907,000	657,000	911,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,460,000	3,122,520	2,826,040
" Surats	372,000	320,760	219,820

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	946,000	969,750	705,510
" London	21,000	10,000	5,000
American afloat	240,000	229,000	135,000
East Indian "	10,000	18,000	36,000
Total ...	1,221,000	1,232,750	881,510
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16 l.	6⅛d.	5⅛d.
" Good Dhollera	4 1-16 l.	4⅜d.	4 13-16 l.
Difference	1¼d.	1⅞d.	11-16d.

A moderate business in the staple was transacted in our local market to-day, spinners having taken 1,000 bales of ready new stuff, of which half was Julgaum, at Rs. 165 ; and the balance 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 153 ; 200 Nuggur, at Rs. 171 ; and 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 156 ; while exporters bought 250 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 270 ; 300 Indore, at Rs 171 ; and 400 Bengal, at Rs. 155-7 ; and contracted for 1,500 bales of Fine Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 210½-11 per candy. The feeling has been steady, and prices generally are unchanged.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and with prices unaltered, all round.

SEEDS have shown no further movement, and have been bought on about the previous scale, the feeling in this market also having been steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,540 bales.
Wheat	28,942 cwt.
Linseed	7,903 "
Rapeseed	2,185 "
Gingelly	10,156 "
Ground nuts	2,679 "
Castorseed	2,530 "

FREIGHTS are firm with takers of room in the market at last rates, but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at last evening's rates and, after being quiet all day, closed firm at the following somewhat enhanced quotations. Business was done in three months' sight Credits, for this month's delivery, at 1s. 6 9-16d., and at 1s. 6 11-16d. for February ; but little beyond this has transpired. At closing, forward Bank Demand was quoted at 1s. 6⅝d. for February delivery, and Credits at 1s. 6 11-16d., with ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 3-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 6 9-16 to ⅝d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·95½ to 1·96 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unsettled, and rates have fluctuated, but the feeling has been weak in the whole, and quotations at closing were about 1-16 per cent. lower, both for Money and Account, than yesterday evening. We quote Fours for cash, 105¾ ; for the coming settlement, 105 11-16; and for the March account, 105 5-16. In the other denomination 107½ is the nominal price.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been dealt in to a moderate extent to-day ; but the movement which has taken place in prices at our quotations has in some cases been in favour of sellers, and in others has favoured buyers. Bank of Bengal shares have declined to Rs. 975 ; and Bank of Madras to Rs. 910. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 750 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAWKEN—January 23, at his Hotel, Byculla, William Hawken, aged 38 years and 5 months.—(English and Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—January 21, at Calcutta, the wife of H Clark, of a daughter.

MATTHEWS—January 9, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of W Matthews, Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

D'AGUIAR—BELLAMY—January 14, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Father J Henry, S J, assisted by the Rev Fathers C Hogger, S J, and I Koch, S J, Lawrence D'Aguiar, to Maud Beatrice, third daughter of the late John Francis Bellamy.

HEMSWORTH—STRETTON—January 20, at Saint John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Burnett, Lieut D Hemsworth, to Miss Annie Stretton, eldest daughter of Captain W G Stretton.

DEATH.

PEDRO—January 21, at Guntur, Elizabeth Gertrude, wife of Mr B M Pedro, and eldest and dearly loved daughter of John and Georgiana Fenn, of Madras, aged 20 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1891.

WHATEVER may be the indications which have deepened the impression that the Ministry contemplate an early dissolution, we are inclined to adhere to the opinion arrived at six weeks ago that the Government will not precipitate an electoral crisis. There are many reasons why Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should rest content with the moral advantages accruing from the *fiasco* which has caused so much consternation in the opposite camp. Not even the most enthusiastic response to the perfervid appeal to Protestant sentiment by which his lordship requited the disinterested intervention of the Pope in Irish politics could be taken to countervail the motives which counsel prudence and masterly inactivity. The disastrous issue of the Hartlepool election could scarcely have been ascertained when the Premier was breathing defiance at Cambridge, but will strengthen the conviction which Mr. J. M. Maclean rightly attributes to the rank and file of the party, that the true course is to sit tight, and defer the general election for the two years which are still left to the present Parliament. If the truth were known it would probably be found that a similar desire for the long postponement of the dissolution is nurtured by the rank and file of the Liberal Party. There is a growing consciousness that the constituencies are no longer to be wooed and won on the old party cries ; new currents, the exact direction and strength of which cannot be gauged, are making themselves felt. The Eight Hours Bill threatens Mr. Bradlaugh's majority at Nottingham. Radical though he is, his refusal to support a measure restricting the hours of labour may lose him the workingman's vote, and with it his seat in the House of Commons. At Eccles, the Liberal outsider who accepted the principle of the Eight Hours Bill defeated the local Conservative candidate, who counted on the votes of what had proved itself to be a Tory majority, and seemed to have all the chances in his favour. This Eight Hours movement is but one of the elements which threaten to baffle calculations based on the old formula of Conservative and Liberal electioneering. The Socialist propaganda cannot be left out of account while Mr. Burns and his friends are organising in every industrial centre. The temperance agitators who so successfully co-operated in the overthrow of the publican clauses of Mr. Goschen's Prosperity Budget are doubly formidable, seeing that concession to them means the determined hostility of the not less influential publicans, backed by the wealthy brewers. On the whole the members who now occupy precarious seats which they may lose as the consequence of the next shuffling of the cards may be excused for preferring to defer for a couple of years the dreaded dissolution. On former occasions Prime Ministers have, it is true, disconcerted alike their own followers and the Opposition by a sudden resolution which sent them to the country before they were quite aware of what had happened. Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, each in turn, effected a Parliamentary *coup-d'etat*. As neither of them had taken the precaution adopted by the third Napoleon of arranging the ballot boxes beforehand, the result of their appeals to the people disappointed their expectations. Lord Salisbury himself has pointed out that nearly every Ministry which has asked the constituencies to ratify a particular policy has been decisively overthrown. Whatever may have been in his Lordship's mind when speaking at Cambridge, the lesson of the Hartlepool election, and other considerations of even greater weight, will probably on reconsideration lead to the conclusion that it is best to leave well alone. The special risks of a dissolution under present circumstances do not lie on the surface, but they are not the less serious on that account. A sudden appeal to the country might be held to indicate a desire to make political profit out of a personal scandal ; it would certainly be denounced as dishonourable and tricky. An impression that unfair advantage was being taken of the difficulties of the Opposition would give force and edge to Liberal resentment, while alienating possible supporters. The Irish Party might pull itself together, and fresh secessions leave Mr. Parnell—on whose success the Prime Minister and the *Times* seem disposed to speculate—quite isolated. An enlarged majority is not essential to the present administration ; a diminished majority through the loss of Liberal Unionist seats would greatly weaken it ; the disappearance of the majority would of course be fatal. Why risk anything when even success could only give that which the Ministry still has—a strong working majority ? But while pointing out that the grounds for scepticism as to the imminence of dissolution seem, at this distance, to be as strong as ever ; we are bound to take note of the fact that in London this conviction is not unqualified by misgivings which the event may justify.

THE opponents of Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill have made it clear what are the lines along which they mean to resist the progress of that measure. They cheer the name of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter to the echo ; they lift aloft the Proclamation of 1858 ; they raise the cry that their religion is in danger. Such, at least, is the plan of campaign which is being followed in Bengal ; on this side of India the opposition is being conducted along lines upon which argument at all events is possible. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* pretends that the interference of the Government will create an uneasy feeling in the minds of the masses that their religion is in danger, and it represents the people of India imploring the Viceroy "to protect them from the well-meaning ferocity of an English mob." "Ferocity" is an expression not altogether inapplicable to the controversy; but if the Bengali journalist had considered the phenomena of what, for want of a better word, has come to be called "Harimaitism," he would have recognized that it exists much nearer at hand than in the committee of English ladies and gentlemen whom he calls "an ignorant English mob." However, the plea is being raised that legislation against the torturing of little children is a blow at the religion of the Hindus, and it is well that the hollowness of this pretence should be at once exposed. For the plea pre-supposes that it is only necessary, in order to hold back the hand of Government from interference with any monstrous barbarity, to pretend that the thing stands in some relationship more or less remote with religion. Men, in the words of a *Shastri* older than the Shasters, may "offer their sons and their daughters unto devils," and the all-sufficing *caveat* against interference must be that the sacrifice was to Moloch, was therefore religious, and in the gracious terms of the Proclamation of 1858—of which, by the way, are we not hearing a little too much in these days ?—all who are in authority under the Queen-Empress are strictly charged and enjoined to take no notice of it. Now the law of British India has stretched the cloak of religion broadly enough in exempting religious devices from the pains and penalties attaching to obscenity ; and it would be altogether a too Procrustean expansion of the principle of toleration to make it cover brutality and outrage which have cried aloud for repression for years past.

Our Bengali "religionists" should be careful lest they raise the plea of religious liberty a little too incontinently. What manner of religion is this, people will ask, around which noxious parasites cling, and which cherishes them as though they were a part of itself ? Religion, in the West as in the East, has suffered by the tenacity with which its champions have held to views of life and of society which have no real part in it, which obstruct its growth, and ultimately threaten it with ruin. But for the loud protestations of the orthodox Bengalis, it might have been left to the enemies of Hinduism to charge it with being inextricably entangled in practices revolting to human nature. If the imputation is made in the course of this controversy, it can only be upon foundations supplied by the Bengalis themselves, who are industriously supplying the world with a view of Hinduism in its bearings upon life and morals which its most reckless traducers would shrink from putting forward. Bengali definers of the scope and obligations of their religion, however, bind themselves alone. They do not bind Government, with whom it rests to supply their own definition of the limits within which the general obligation to show toleration to the religions of the country shall be operative. The undertaking which was entered into in the Proclamation of 1858 to abstain from interference with "religious belief or worship" is as binding to-day as it was thirty-three years ago. But it must be reasonably construed, and the mere pretence that a practice which violates humanity and natural morality stands in relationship with one of the prevailing religions must not be accepted without inquiry as an all-efficient bar to intervention. The absolute surrender of the civil power to the religious plea which would be the logical outcome of the protest against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill would put Indian society at the mercy of something much worse than mere fanaticism. The *Ghazi* who runs amok in pursuit of the shortest route to Paradise would claim immunity on the pretence that his knife was a spiritual weapon. Suttee would lift up its head in defiance of Lord William Bentinck, whose inability to appreciate the obligations of the Hindu religion would be insisted upon, in terms worthy of the High Court bench, by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter. Thuggi—which has all but disappeared through an unsympathetic policy which, to quote one of the critics of this Bill, has been "one of the inseparable evils of Government by foreigners"—would claim immunity from interference ; for whatever religious sanctions may attend upon the torture and physical ruin of Indian girls, the life of the Thug was a consecration to the service of the goddess Bhowani, and the thread of religion ran through every act in it. We need go no farther in illustration of the inadequacy of the general plea of religious liberty as a prohibition of State interference with practices in themselves hurtful, immoral, and anti-social. The State, which guarantees immunity from interference with the religions of India, must reserve to itself the right to determine how far the guarantee can reasonably extend. It never hesitates to do this in England, where the law courts—as in the case of the Peculiar People, for example—will not admit religious scruples as an excuse for the neglect of a parent to perform his duty to his child ; and a larger liberty cannot be claimed in India than in England.

Government should be the more resolute in acting upon its rights of interpretation in this matter, seeing that the plea that is being set up in Bengal is seriously questioned by competent authorities within the Hindu community itself. Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter tells the Legislative Council that the orthodox Hindus of Bengal are guided by the interpretation of the Shastras given by Raghonundan and magnificently begs the question by telling Government that they must not trouble themselves to ask whether these interpretations are correct. The *Indian Mirror*, which we are glad to find on the right side in this controversy, asks why people should take Raghonundan as an authority—an interpreter who lived not more than three hundred years ago—when the hoary Shastris of Vedic times are available ? Authorities at least as venerable as he have over and over again been cited on what we have a right to call the humanitarian side. Supposing the Shasters differ—and that they are all on the side of the enemies of the womanhood and girlhood of India even these greatly daring controversialists do not pretend—might not the benefit of the doubt be given to "the sisters of Phulmony ?" Strong things are said on the side of orthodoxy in this matter. There is, for example, an appalling doctrine which represents all the ancestors of the girl-wife as irretrievably damned if she defers the functions of wifehood one day beyond what Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter—who might have given one thought to the physiological aspects of the subject—has allowed himself to be persuaded is the right time. The Legislature, we are told, is not to concern itself with the question whether one interpretation of the Shasters or another is the correct one. We take it that it is at equal liberty to ignore the fables on which pleas for the unfettered perpetuation of barbarity in Bengali society are based, and to say that this question shall be dealt with solely in the light of science and humanity. Bombay, we are happy to hope, has cleaner hands in regard to it than its sister province. Its representative in Council, at any rate, had the courage to tell Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter that if the provisions of the Hindu Law were as that learned but most unenlightened Judge had interpreted them to be, they ought to be disregarded in the interests of humanity. This, let us hope, is the true note of Hindu opinion on the subject. If Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and his neighbours refuse to attune their criticisms to it, they will lie under the imputation of having lowered Hinduism in the estimation of their countrymen by the contention that a barbarous and inhuman excrescence is an essential of their religion, and that their family system is based upon practices which to the rest of the world seem more hurtful and degrading than vice itself. Bengal, in raising the cry "Our religion is in danger," is doing its best to provoke the counter-cry "Oh Hindusim, what things are done in thy name !" We look to the good sense of the Hindus of other provinces of India to counterwork the mischief which is being done to Hinduism itself by the ill-advised agitation in Bengal.

A RUMOUR has found its way into print that Sir Raymond West will retire from the service in April next, and that he will be succeeded as Judicial Member of Council by the Hon. Mr. Naylor, Legal Remembrancer. The report, we suspect, deals in both the statements comprised in it a little too confidently with matters concerning which no decision has been arrived at. Sir Raymond West's retirement will not be long delayed in any event, but it is thought in the service that he may not improbably stay on until the end of his term, namely October of next year. Speculations regarding his successor are in the circumstances a little premature, though it was to be expected that Mr. Naylor, who has twice acted in Council, would be named in connection with the subject. Mr. Naylor's acting services in Council will no doubt be considered whenever the time comes for making a selection, though we take it that they would not shut out from consideration such claims as may present themselves on the part of the senior civilian Judge in the High Court. It is true that there is no one on the Bench who has an acting appointment in Council upon his record. But this is because there is a standing order by the Secretary of State that no High Court Judge should be temporarily appointed by the local Government as Member of Council, the *raison d' être* of this apparently being that it is undesirable to allow judges to be dependent for favours upon the Local Government, and also that such appointments would disturb the WORK of the Courts. This rule explains why Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Naylor, when Secretaries to Government, were made acting Members of Council when civilian judges senior to them were available ; but the circumstance in no way prejudiced Sir Raymond West's claims when a permanent vacancy occurred. These are some—but not of course all—of the considerations which will have to be taken into account whenever the succession to Sir Raymond West has to be determined. But we believe that nothing has been settled in regard to the judicial member's retirement ; and *à fortiori* the choice of his successor must still be regarded as an open question.

MR. GOKHALE, the pleader whom the recent Government Resolution on the shortcomings of the Poona Municipality charges with voting his own fee for defending certain election-suits, gives us to-day—somewhat tardily, it may be thought—an account of his share in the transaction which, so far as he personally is concerned, puts a somewhat different complexion upon it. If other members, who are stated in the Resolution to have voted municipal money for the defence of their own seats, are able to assert, as Mr. Gokhale does, that they refrained from taking part in the particular votes in which they were personally concerned, one of the graver allegations made by Government against the Municipality may need to be modified. But no such defence has been put forward by the persons concerned, nor is it suggested by Mr. Gokhale in their behalf. We understand that a feeling prevails amongst the Commissioners and their friends that they have not had sufficient opportunity of defending themselves before Government. If that is so, they should at least give the public an opportunity of judging how far they are less black than they have been painted in a Resolution which people who are disposed to think indulgently of the juvenile weaknesses of local self-government have referred to as singularly moderate. A Madras native contemporary, the *Hindu*, whose bias, if it has any, is certainly not on the side of Government, says that under the circumstances the latter might have been far less lenient than they have been. "The Poona Municipality," we are told, "can well congratulate itself on the treatment it has received from the Government, which in this instance has shown a remarkable example of patience and solicitude for the spontaneous development of municipal institutions in this Presidency." This is not by any means the only admission that the native press has made that Lord Harris, in the first case in which he has come into collision with a municipality of any importance, has acted with a marked absence of severity.

THE death of the young Prince Baldwin, heir to the throne of Belgium, leaves only one life stand

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The India Councils Bill which Sir J. Gorst will introduce on Monday in the Commons is identical with the Bill introduced last year in the House of Lords by Lord Cross.

RAILWAY LABOUR.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Channing brought forward a motion for a reduction in the hours of railway servants which was negatived by a majority of seventeen votes.

DEATH OF THE HEIR TO THE BELGIAN CROWN.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 23.

Prince Baudouin, the son of the Count of Flanders, and heir to the Belgian throne, died suddenly to-day.

His death is attributed to a chill he caught.

The cause of Prince Baudouin's death was acute pneumonia.

H. R. H. was only ill thirty-six hours.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

VALPARAISO, JAN. 23.

The insurgents have seized Tarapaca.

It is reported that the whole of the Army will join the insurgents unless President Balmaceda resigns immediately.

THE PARNELL CONTROVERSY.

THE CONFERENCES AT BOULOGNE.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. O'Brien has formally repudiated any connection with the journal styled the *Insuppressible*.

Mr. Sexton and Mr. Justin McCarthy have gone to Boulogne in order to arrive at a final settlement with Mr. O'Brien.

JAN. 25.

Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton have returned to London from Boulogne. They express themselves as satisfied with their conference with Mr. O'Brien, and hope for a speedy settlement.

SUSPENSION OF SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

The Treasury has suspended the purchases of silver until the 2nd February.

THE HOURS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will move next week for a Select Committee to enquire into the feasibility of passing a law to fix shorter hours for railway employes.

MR. BRADLAUGH SINKING.

Latest bulletin state that Mr. Bradlaugh is in a comatose condition and fast sinking.

ELEPHANT CATCHING IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JAN. 25.

Eighteen elephants were captured in the Mysore kheddahs by Mr. Sanderson on the night of the 21st, and between forty and fifty last night, after a long and exciting torch-light drive, which was witnessed by General Hogge, who had his Highness the Maharajah's special permission. This winds up the present kheddah season, as between eighty and ninety elephants have been captured since New Year's Day; the tame elephant and fodder resources do not admit of further captures. The spirited policy of his Highness the Maharajah's Durbar in undertaking this enterprize, and furthering it in the most liberal and complete manner, has been satisfactorily justified by the capture of nearly two hundred elephants in eighteen months, to the profit of the State, and the relief of the ryots. Mr. Sanderson and his staff have been lent to the Mysore Durbar by the Government of India till December 1893 for this special duty.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, intends this summer to take leave to go to England.

Before proceeding to the Secunderabad camp-of-exercise General Nairne is making a short stay in Calcutta.

Mr. Nugent, Superintendent of Dehra-Doon, is about to take leave to England, the tenure of his office shortly expiring. His successor will be Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Assistant Commissioner of Moradabad.

Mr. H. Lee fills the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Teale, of the Volunteer Corps at Calcutta.

Captain MacNair succeeds Sir Andrew Wilson in command of the Calcutta Light Horse.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief with his personal staff, the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, reached Calcutta on Friday.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

Owing to severity of weather and roads and passes being blocked with snow, the Miranzai expeditionary force cannot make an advance, the troops being exposed to constant rain.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

The Madras Race Meeting opened yesterday, with a good attendance, including H. E. the Governor. The results were :—

FIRST RACE.—"The Saidapet Plate."
Mr. Farmer's Iolanthe, 9st. 10lb., Native..... 1
Mr. Woolmer's Minden, 10st. 3lb., Owner..... 2
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Hudban, 9st., Ebrahim. 3
Time—2 min. and 24 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Pony Trial Stakes."
Mr. Chamundi's Councillor, 9st. 8lb., Bowen. 1
Major Radcliffe's Barney, 10st. 3lb., Kendal... 2
Mr. Kook's Tomato, 9st. 8lb., Heap..... 3
Mr. Ernest's Novelty also ran. Time—54½ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Guindy Steeplechase."
Mr. Campbell's Ben Lomond, 11st. 10lb., Capt. Holmes 1
Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 12st., Major Scott Chisholme 2
Mr. Woolmer's Moab, 10st. 7lb., Owner..... 3
Time—4 min. and 10 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Civil Service Stakes."
Mr. Firm's White Oats, 8st. 8lb., Smith 1
Mr. Ali bin Ameer's Turkish Flag, 8st. 12lb., Ebrahim 2
Mr. Farmer's Sunbeam, 8st. 8lb., Native..... 3
Also ran Baltic, Doncaster, and Railway. Time—2 min. and 21½ secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes."
Mr. Dignum's Julian, 9st. 3lb., Ryder 1
Mr. Garstin's Creina, 9st., Smith 2
Major Macintire's Petabang, 8st. 8lb., Mr. Armstrong.. 3

BRITISH MARINES ASHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 23.

Two marines of H. M. S. Boadicea have been arrested for seriously wounding a Chinaman with a bayonet. The trial is proceeding.

The flagship has left Rango for Madras.

FRESH TROUBLES FROM THE CHINS.

JAN. 25.

Some of the Chin tribes are giving further trouble here, and a havildar of the 2-4 Gurkhas, of Lieutenant Churchill's camp at Walawun, has been shot by them. They have also attacked the ration column near Yawdwin, and killed one carrier. A hundred and fifty men have been sent from Myingyan, under Captain Hastings, to Yawdwin.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. "GEORGE."

The Government steamer George is reported to have run aground in the Mu River, with General Stewart and staff aboard.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s. 6 1-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½
4½ per cent. „ 82½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 109½
Bar Silver 47½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	46,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	6,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton...	106,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	2,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	940,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	155,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London..	21,000	„

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the English mails of the 9th instant, arrived in the Bombay harbour at 2-30 a.m. this morning.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent Government Resolution censuring the Poona Municipality, and published by you on the 14th instant, and your comments thereon, include, among other things, a serious allegation against my personal character. The Municipality may, if so advised, take such steps, as it may deem fit, to vindicate its administration from charges, most of which are founded on an *ex-parte* and an irregular enquiry. But so far as I am personally affected by the said resolution and your comments upon it, it is due to me that you should allow me an opportunity to show that the charges against me personally are both incorrect and unjust.

The resolution states that I voted the amount which was to be paid to me, as pleader's fees, for defending certain election suits. In alluding to this part of the resolution, your language gives a worse complexion to the charge, when you say that I, who was the pleader for some of my colleagues, joined in voting my own fees.

In connection with the triennial municipal elections, in the early part of 1889, five election petitions were filed in the District Court of Poona, and to all those proceedings the Municipality was made a party-defendant by the petitioners themselves as they were bound to do under the law. With regard to the defence of the aforesaid five election-petitions, the Collector in his report writes as under :—

"13. . . There can, however, be no two opinions as to the improper action of the managing committee in sanctioning the defence of the suits, and the payment of costs, without consulting the general body. . . ." The Government Resolution delivers itself, with respect to this question as below :—

"3. . . The action of the managing committee, in sanctioning the defence of certain suits, in which the elections of some of the members were contested, without reference to the general body, is open to grave question. . . . . Such questionable proceedings could not have taken place had the general body exercised its proper power of check and supervision."

The principal charge, contained in the foregoing extracts, is that the managing committee undertook the defence of the election-petitions of its own motion, and without any reference to or sanction from the general body. Now I feel I am justified in observing that this charge is utterly untrue and unjust, because the question of the defence of these suits was placed before the general body, and it unanimously accorded its sanction for the defence of all the suits by its Resolution No. 6, dated 25th April, 1889. Had Rao Bahadur N. B. Joglekar, a nominated member of the Municipality, had a sincere desire to furnish the authorities with correct facts, he would and could have easily ascertained this fact by a reference to the minute book of the proceedings of the general body, which were open to his inspection.

The second charge against me is that I voted my own fees, but as a matter of fact, I did nothing of the kind. It is true that on the day when my bill was passed I as one of the members of the managing committee, was present, and took part in the proceedings of the meeting. But when my bill came on for discussion I refrained from taking any part in that proceeding, and I did not vote, and it was passed by the other members of the managing committee present at that meeting. Out of the alleged heavy expenses incurred by the managing committee in defending the election suits, my bill was for Rs. 210 only for services rendered to the Municipality for fourteen days at the rate of Rs. 15 per day. The rate of fees charged by me for defending the Municipality was much below the usual amount I receive, not only from private suitors, but from Government itself. As an instance in point I may state that in miscellaneous application, No. 182 of the Poona District Judge's file for 1888 Mr. Vidal, the then Acting Collector, appointed me as pleader to watch the case on behalf of Government, and the permanent Collector, Mr. East, himself, in consultation with the District Judge, paid me, as my fees, Rs. 30 per day ; while in the aforesaid election-petitions I charged the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 15 per day only. Besides, on numerous occasions the Municipality has during the last five years (during which I have been an elected member of the Municipality) sought and obtained my legal advice in writing, and I have never charged the Municipality a single rupee for these services. This is, I think, not "unpatriotic."

Thirdly, with regard to my connection with the defence of the election-petitions, there is an undisguised insinuation against me, when in your leader on this subject you say that I, who was the pleader of some of my colleagues, joined in voting my own fees. I appeared, in the District Court as pleader for the Municipality, to conduct its defence under a power of attorney signed by the proper officer of the Municipality and bearing the Municipal seal. The result of these five election-petitions was a laborious and protracted trial. For all that, all the petitions were dismissed. The conduct of the Municipality, in conducting and declaring the results of the elections, in every particular was vindicated, and the Municipality was awarded its legal costs, which were subsequently recovered by the Municipality from the different petitioners. Under these circumstances, I believe, it is highly unfair to me to say that I was a pleader for my colleagues, and I joined them in voting my bill, for which my colleagues were liable to me. The fact is that the remuneration charged by me was for professional services rendered to the Municipality itself, and not to some of my colleagues.

As the officer to whom Mr. East had entrusted the enquiry did not, for reasons best known to himself, choose to obtain my explanation regarding the allegations which might have been made before him against me, and as Mr. East himself unhappily appears to have entirely relied upon that officer's report in forming his own conclusions I was, of course, not in a position to offer the explanation I feel compelled to do on the present occasion. I feel, however, quite sure that, if the facts now placed before the public had been in possession of Mr. East, he would certainly have refrained from condemning my conduct in this particular connection in the way he has done.—Yours, &c.,

D. V. GOKHALE,
Assistant Public Prosecutor.

Poona, 22nd Jan.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 25.

BESIDES the accident to Colonel Sharp, of the 2nd (King's Own) Royal Lancaster Regiment, already reported, a sowar of the 4th Cavalry (Poona Horse) fared very badly on Friday last, during the manœuvres. The man, just previously to meeting with the accident, was taken prisoner by an officer of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry while acting as a scout, but he would not admit having been taken prisoner, and galloped away. He was shortly afterwards dashed up among some rocks, and sustained some severe injuries to his knee and face. It was reported in camp yesterday that the man had since died from the effects of the injuries, but this statement has not been verified, though there is no reason to doubt its truth.

As the Infantry troops had nothing particular to do yesterday (Saturday) morning, advantage was taken of their presence to utilise their services in picking up stones to clear the ground for the new rifle range which it is proposed to construct at the "Sisters" for the Central Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. It will be remembered that at the distribution of prizes at the recent Central Rifle Meeting, the Chief commented strongly upon the wretchedness of the ranges at Wanowrie, where everything was just the opposite of what it should be. At the Wanowrie ranges the targets are all in the shade, and the shootists have the sun right in their eyes, while the ground is so broken up by the numerous nullahs as to make it unsafe for a large meeting. In fact, Sir George Greaves said that it was hardly fair to ask the large number of competitors, who usually attended the Central Meeting of the Bo. P. R. A., to compete on such ranges, and though the troops quartered in Poona were bound to the Wanowrie Ranges, simply because of their convenient situation to the barracks, there was no reason why something should not be done to construct new ranges somewhere near the "Sisters" for the Central Meeting. It was suggested that if the Indian Rifle Association could be induced to join the Bo. P. R. A. the scheme could easily be carried out. Since making those observations, the Commander-in-Chief has inspected the locality near the "Sisters," and being convinced that no better place could be selected for the new range he has had a definite scheme and estimates drawn out, and it is believed that sanction has been accorded for the construction of the new ranges. The money, of course, is not yet forthcoming ; and as Sir George Greaves is very interested in the question, and with his powerful support in the cause of good shooting it is hoped the new ranges will be constructed in a very short time. A commencement has thus been made by clearing the ground of stones, though this is hardly edifying work for the troops who were engaged upon it. The temporary road which has been made across the rugged ground from the Alandi Road, near Kalas, to the Chief's Camp is a fairly good one, though it is somewhat bumpy in several places, but a few hundreds of rupees ought to be sufficient to make the road good enough for the purposes required. Some of the neighbouring lands will also have to be taken up, and the cost will necessarily be great, but when the new ranges have been completed, a great desideratum would have been supplied.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 35th Field Battery, of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Hepburne, paraded opposite the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, as the Chief was anxious to give Lieut.-Col. T. Deane, the Director of the Army Remount Department in India (who is one of the few visitors remaining in camp), the opportunity of examining the horses about which complaints have from time to time been made. Some short time ago, Persian horses were to be found mixed up with Walers in several batteries, but by a recent ruling all these Persians have been concentrated into batteries by themselves. In the Bombay Presidency there are now two batteries, which have all Persian horses, and there is one battery in Bengal similarly horsed. The 35th Field Battery, R.A., which paraded on Saturday, is one of the Bombay Batteries entirely horsed by Persians, the other Battery being in Deesa. It is complained that the Persian horse is not up to the weight required of a Battery horse, and altogether the general opinion is that Persians are not exactly suited for a Battery. The horses of the 35th Battery were carefully examined on Saturday by the Chief and by Colonel Deane, and it was agreed that they did not quite fulfil the requirements of Artillery horses. The horses of the 3rd and 4th Cavalry were also inspected by Colonel Deane on the same day.

At 10 a.m. on Saturday (yesterday) the practice battery continued their practice with the howitzers, their object being to enfilade the west face of the enemy's siege battery—the same as on the second day of the operations. The dummy guns on that face did not suffer any material damage, though several of the shells struck the parapet. Here again five shells failed to explode. At 2-30 p.m. yesterday, the six machine guns, under the command of Lieutenant Peacocke, of the Worcestershire Regiment, manned by detachments from each of the three European Regiments taking part in the Camp, were brought out. The men who worked the guns showed that they had been carefully drilled, and were very smart in getting into action and all that sort of thing, and they did good practice with the guns too. A detachment of fifty men of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers were also out, at the same time as the machine guns, and they fired with the guns. Three positions had been prepared for this attack by the guns and rifles. The first position was in the advanced breastwork, and the dummy heads and shoulders were placed so as to represent a working party of the enemy repairing a breach, which was supposed to have been made by the siege train. The second position was at the back where six dummy guns had been placed in pits, with screens behind, representing the timbers ; while the third position was the shelter trench on the left flank of the enemy. The dummies on this latter position were divided into two groups, in order that the machine guns and the fifty rifles might be tested one against the other. The machine guns fired 500 rounds at the working party of the enemy in the first position, the range being 600 yards. The enemy's guns were next attacked by the machine guns, the distance fired from being reckoned at 1,200 yards. Here also 500 rounds were fired. The machine guns and the 50 rifles of the Lancashire Fusiliers then advanced to about 500 yards from the third position where each party had a similar number of heads and shoulder dummies placed. The machine guns and the rifles were ordered to fire at their respective targets as rapidly as they could, and were allowed just a minute and twenty-five seconds. In that time the machine gun fired 399 rounds, while the 50 Lancashire Fusiliers fired 483 rounds. But, curious to relate, the two made exactly the same number of hits, for on examining the dummies at the conclusion of the firing it was found that each of the two groups of dummies, one fired at by the guns and the other by the rifles, had 91 hits upon them. This is certainly a curious coincidence.

At 7 p.m. last night the siege train was again worked. Three rounds were fired from each of the two howitzers employed, and six rounds from the mortar. This occupied about three-quarters of an hour, and after the firing was over, the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, under the command of Colonel E. Carrington, who were to make a night attack, advanced from the Second Artillery position to near the fourth "parallel," halting at about 600 yards from the front work of the enemy. The idea was that a breach had been made in that work and that working parties of the enemy were endeavouring to repair the breach. The attack by the Worcesters was intended to worry the working parties—which were represented by seventy dummy heads and shoulders on the advanced work—and to prevent them from repairing the breach. Ten rounds per man were fired in volleys by half sections. The volleys were well delivered, and the attack carried out in silence, and in a very good manner. One noticeable feature, however, was that the section commanders did not pass the word of command on from the officer in command, and they did not allow sufficient time between the "present" and "fire." Colonel Rawlins was present to witness the attack, and was much pleased.

The Infantry Regiments, who take it in turns to work at the trenches, are kept at the work till a very late hour every night.

The Commander-in-Chief will, as far as is at present known, leave Poona on the 1st instant for Quetta, and will spend about ten days there.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

A MURDEROUS assault was committed by two Pathans upon two other men and a woman of their caste, whilst the Verar local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which left Ghoregaum, on Saturday morning, was on its way to Bombay. It appears that a young Pathan, named Gool Hoosein, had recently married a handsome Pathan woman, named Ashabee, and was living with her in a house at Dongree, in Bombay, together with a Pathan friend of the name of Noor Mahomed. They were acquainted with a casteman, of the name of Nammas Dost Mahomed, about sixty years of age, and his son Abdool walad Namroo. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship, and the old man and his son frequently visited Gool Hoosein, in his house at Dongree. A secret attachment sprang up between Abdool and Gool Hoosein's wife ; and in the absence of her husband and his friend from the house, and in pursuance of preconcerted arrangements, she left her husband's protection about a fortnight ago, and fled with Abdool and his old father. Gool Hoosein searched for his missing wife, and made a report of his loss to the police, but was unable to obtain any clue to her. In consequence of information received by him on Friday however, he, in company with his friend Noor Mahomed, left Bombay by an early train on Saturday morning for Ghoregaum. By a singular combination of circumstances, Goolam Hoosein saw the erring object of his fruitless search of the preceding fortnight standing at the Ghoregaum railway station in the company of her young paramour, his father, and a middle-aged Pathan woman. Goolam Hoosein thought that all his trouble was rewarded, and he asked his wife to return quietly with him to his house in Bombay. But she repulsed his proposal for a reconciliation, and refused to return to his protection. Goolam Hoosein, in whom jealousy was already at work, found to his surprise that his wife and her three companions had bought tickets to take them from Ghoregaum to Ahmedabad, to which city they had evidently made preparations to escape. He renewed his efforts at a reconciliation ; and his own solicitations, aided by the intercession of his friend, brought matters to an amicable settlement. The whole party then bought fresh tickets and entered a third-class carriage, in which there were other passengers, with the object of coming to Bombay. Jealousy, however, overmastered the peaceful resolves of Goolam Hoosein, and soon after the train had left the Ghoregaum station, he assaulted Abdul with a knife which he drew forth from his waist-band, inflicting a serious wound in his neck, in which the entire blade of the knife was imbedded. At the same moment, his friend Noor Mahomed sprang upon the old Dost Mahomed and inflicted serious wounds upon his neck and nose with another knife, which bled profusely. Abdul become unconscious from loss of blood and fell upon the floor of the carriage. Goolam Hoosein then made a desperate attempt to cut his wife's nose. She understood his design and successfully baffled it, although in doing so, she received several cuts with the knife. Her courage proved equal to the emergency, and she boldly opened the carriage door, and running along the foot-board, raised cries which drew the attention of the brakesman. The other passengers in the train appeared to be seized with consternation, and not a hand was raised nor a word uttered to deter the culprits from carrying out their design. The train being stopped by the brakesman, a rush was made to the Pathans' carriage, and the two culprits were arrested. At the Grant Road Station they were made over by the guard of the train into the custody of Khan Saheb Manekshah, head police inspector. The knives used by the offenders were not found upon them, having evidently been thrown away, but their clothes were found covered with blood. The wounded father and son were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the old man lies with little hope of recovery. It is said to have been the belief of Gool Hoosein and his friend that, by the exercise of magic, Dost Mahomed succeeded in transferring the affections of Ashabee from Gool Hoosein to his own son, and hence the attack made upon him. The prisoners are likely to be removed for trial to Dehenu, in the Thana Zillah, within the local limits of which the assault was committed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE Bombay Volunteer Rifles held their usual weekly parade on Saturday, when there was a larger turnout than formerly. The following is the parade state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	1	2	2	3	...	22	31
B „ ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	8
C „ ...	...	1	2	...	3	...	10	16
D „ ...	...	1	1	2	4	...	16	24
E „ ...	...	1	2	1	2	...	20	26
F „ ...	...	...	1	1	2	...	13	17
G (Cadets.	...	2	...	3	...	...	7	12
H (Cadets.	...	...	1	...	1	3	6	11
I (Cadets.	...	...	...	...	4	...	27	31
L (Cadets.	...	...	1	...	1	...	32	34
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total...	2	8	11	11	22	3	191	248

The following officers were on parade viz :—Lt-Col the Hon L H Bayley ; Major R S Brown ; Captains T W C Leathem (Adjutant), J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, R A Willis ; Lieutenants W Jefferies, T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth, N Devlin, D J Sharp, F A Rowland, W Smith ; 2nd Lieut J Kenny, J H Ferneaux, S Tomlinson; Lieut H Jones (1st Essex Volunteers) ; R A A Jenkins, (1st Queens R West Surrey Volunteers.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP.

(FOURTH COMPETITION.)

THERE was a very good turn-out of players last Thursday morning to compete in the fourth contest for the above-mentioned prize. Mr. C. E. Nixon, for once in a match, played up to his form, as he did the round in 46, the lowest round of the day, but, being a handicap competition, good as the round was, it brought him only to third place. Mr. T. Summers, with his allowance of five points, came in two points lower than Mr. Nixon's score, 49—5=44, and Lord Colin Campbell tied with him for first place with 54—10=44. Mr. Page tied with Mr. Nixon for third place with 50—4=46, and Mr. Stiven, one of the scratch players, came next with 48. The following are the scores :—

	Scores.	Handicap Allowance.	Handicap Scores.	
Mr T Summers	49	5	44	} Tie.
Lord Colin Campbell...	54	10	44	
Mr C E Nixon	46	Scratch	46	
Mr W G Page.....	50	4	46	
Mr J Stiven.....	48	Scratch	48	
Mr M F Reid	51	2	49	
Mr R M Gray	58	8	50	
Mr C E Turner	62	10	52	
Mr J A Milne	56	3	53	
Mr M Duncan.....	54	Scratch	54	
Mr D A Purdie	67	12	55	
Mr T R Phillips	66	...	66	
Mr F H Tod.....	Retired			
Mr J G Buchanan.....	„			
Mr A Taylor.....	„			
Mr W Milne.....	„			

The tie was played off on Friday morning, with the result that Mr. Summers won, his score being one point worse than on the previous day.

TIE.

Mr. T. Summers ..... 50—5=45 winner.
Lord Colin Campbell ... 60—10=50

The next competition (Calcutta Medal Handicap) takes place on Thursday morning, 29th inst.

IN mentioning the death of a Burmese Queen in Calcutta recently, the leading Allahabad paper added that Prince Myoung Oke had also died. This, says the *Englishman*, is startling news to the Prince, who is at present in excellent health.

THE VICEROY AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received many letters enquiring what has been the result of our late President Mr. Pherozshah Mehta's reference to his Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of certain orders of the Bengal Government to which the Congress took objection.

I am now in a position to publish his Excellency's final orders on this subject, which I hereto annex.

I am quite sure that all thinking men will feel deeply grateful to his Excellency for the kindly, straightforward, and liberal spirit in which he has dealt with the entire question of the attitude which it behoves Government servants to assume in regard to the Congress, and all other political and quasi-political movements working, like the Congress, by open constitutional means. If now officials throughout the country will only loyally abide by his Excellency's explicit instructions—and knowing the service as I do, I feel confident that the great majority *will* do this—much of the bitterness that has hitherto characterized the struggle for reform will disappear, and it even seems possible that within a few years the time may arrive for another step, and the Government, instead of remaining neutral as now, may find itself in a position to co-operate heartily with both our Liberal and Conservative parties in their efforts for the common good.

Under any circumstances, this candid and characteristically British declaration in favour of freedom of opinion and action in political matters, in the cases of all private persons (no less important in its way than Lord Metcalfe's in favour of the freedom of the press) ought to go far to bridge the gulf which for years unhappily has been widening between the European official classes and the Indian Public.

Surely, now that the Viceroy has, himself, formally decided that the Congress is a perfectly legitimate movement which every private person is free to join, and that Government officials are debarred from putting any pressure upon any one, to induce them to abstain from taking part in it, the best plan for both parties, the officials and the native community, would be to shake hands and make friends, and, while tolerant of differences of opinion, and regarding the labours of the other party in the most charitable and sympathetic light, each on its own lines and according to its own opportunities, do its utmost to promote the welfare of India and her people.—Yours, &c.,

A. O. HUME, General Secretary,
Indian National Congress.

Government House, Calcutta, January 19, 1891.

Dear Sir,—With reference to the communications which have recently taken place, first, between Mr. Mehta and the Viceroy, and, after Mr. Mehta's departure from Calcutta, between yourself and his Excellency, upon the subject of the letter received by the Secretary of the Reception Committee from the Private Secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in reference to the attendance of Government servants at meetings of the Congress, I am authorized by his Excellency to say that Mr. Lyon's letter of December 26, in which it was stated that "the orders of the Government of India definitely prohibit the presence of Government officials at such meetings," and the circular in which that letter was communicated to the heads of departments under the Bengal Government, were issued under a misapprehension as to the purport of the orders of the Government of India. It was at once recognised both by the Government of Bengal, of its own motion, and by the Government of India, that the letter in question went beyond those orders, and an amended circular, in which it was pointed out that the expression "absolute prohibition" had reference only to the participation of Government officials in the proceedings of a political meeting, was subsequently issued by the Bengal Government to the heads of departments. I enclose herewith a copy of the orders of the Government of India.

These orders, which arose out of a totally different matter, had no special reference to the Congress movement, and were certainly not framed in a spirit of hostility to it. The publications of some of the supporters of the Congress have, in the opinion of the Government of India, been open to serious question ; but, apart from this, the movement is regarded as one of those which, in the words of the circular, are "perfectly legitimate in themselves, and which private persons are free to promote," but from participation in which Government officials are, for the reasons specified in the orders, necessarily debarred.

The Government of India recognise that the Congress movement is regarded as representing in India what in Europe would be called the more advanced Liberal party, as distinguished from the great body of Conservative opinion which exists side by side with it. They desire themselves to maintain an attitude of neutrality in their relations with both parties, so long as these act strictly within constitutional limits.

They intend that all Government servants shall preserve a similar attitude of neutrality, and shall abstain from active participation in political or *quasi*-political movements of all kinds ; and also from putting pressure upon others in order to induce them to take part, or not to take part, in any movement which is legitimate in itself. It was with the above objects that the orders of March 1890 were issued.

In reference to a specific question which you addressed to his Excellency, I am to say that the orders apply only to those who are actually, at the time being, Government servants, but not to pensioners and others who have quitted the service of the Government for good.—Yours, &c.,

J. C. ARDAGH, Colonel,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., &c., &c.

From C.J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, to all Local Governments And administrations.
Home Department Public.
Calcutta, March 18, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at large is liable to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons his Excellency in Council desire that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants :—

(*a*) As a general rule no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(*b*) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or in organizing or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

(*c*) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the head of the department or district, and if necessary to the Local Government or Administration.—I have, &c.,

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

TODDY LICENCES IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of the rigorous conditions attached to the licences granted for tapping trees, as also the heavier fees demanded for the licences, the production of toddy in Salsette is very small and much below the demand. One of the provisions in the licence imposes upon the licencee an obligation not to sell the toddy above a specified rate, and a penalty has been attached if the rule is broken. Theoretically, the rule seems to be in favour of the public, but practically it is not so. Toddy being scarce, it is possible that the actual rate paid is higher than the specified one. There is the fear of the penalty before the seller, but where circumstances favour that penalty being evaded, it is too much to expect of him to adhere to the conditions. There is also a hardship on the licencee. One of the rules attached to the licence provides that no man except the one, whose name is included in it, can draw toddy. So far the rule seems to be reasonable. But the rule says that if the authorised man falls ill, no other man, except after the permission is obtained for his doing so, can draw toddy off the tree or trees tapped by the sick man, who is not able to attend to his work. Now to obtain the necessary permission it must take time, and in the interval, the trees must suffer, and the man who possesses the licence must be prepared to bear the loss thus entailed on him.

It may not be possible this year to amend the rules, however harsh ; but the officers administering them might be directed to work them in a generous and liberal spirit.—Your's, &c.,

A SALSETTIAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Native Passenger Ships Commissioners arrived in Bombay this morning and opens its meeting at the Sailors' Home for the purpose of taking evidence respecting the native passenger traffic. This commission consists of the President, Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., I.M.S, and the following members, viz., Captain Sir Henry Morland, H.M. I.M. ; Captain H. A. Street, H.M.I.M. ; Captain George Wilson, H. M. I. M. ; Surgeon Major D. W. D. Cummins, I. M. S. ; and Captain J. H. Atkinson. Mr. Uloth, of the P. and O. Company, joined the Commission here.

THE first column of the Miranzai Expedition is at Kohat, the second at Hunga, and the third at Togh. The weather is still fine, but cloudy and looks like snow. The nights are bitterly cold. The snow on the hills has melted considerably. The health of the troops is good. The Put-Darband route was re-connoitered to-day and found practicable for infantry and mules.

NEWS has been received that at Kila Abdullah, the railway stores van has been burned and a munshi and a coolie who were sleeping in it burned to death.

LOCUSTS still continue to delay traffic in the Rawalpindi district on the N.-W. Railway. Several trains have been delayed owing to the crushed locusts making the rails and the wheels greasy.

THE Calcutta Gold Market on Thursday was steady, prices in general having an upward tendency. The rates were :—Dumra, Rs. 1 ; Sonapet, Rs. 1-11 ; Western Patkoom, As. 13 ; Pat-Pat, Rs. 1-10 ; Dhadka, As. 12 ; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 9 ; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 11 ; Sonakhan, As. 10 ; Eastern Ranchi, As. 9 ; Lohardagga, nominal.

Mr. F. H. TREVITHICK, the Acting Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, has resigned his connection with that Company on account of continued ill-health, and only awaits being relieved early in March by Mr. F. B. Hanna, the Agent and Manager, now on leave in England, to proceed home. Mr. J. Cramp, the Chief Auditor, now on leave in Europe, is also expected shortly.

WITH Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row in the chair, Commissioner Booth-Tucker, before a large audience at Madras, has propounded his scheme for adapting to India General Booth's plan for rescuing "Darkest England." He said that, while the General proposed to give the poor in England a cab-horse charter, he (Mr. Tucker) would give India a bullock charter,—that is, the care which bullocks in this country get. About twenty-five millions of India's population needed rescue. They were so much waste labour and he proposed to take this labour, scatter it over waste land, and use it in cities. He would have labour yards where the unemployed labour would be distributed in various channels. He would also have a household salvage brigade later on, and beggars and criminals would also have attention. Beggars would receive a badge to beg. He had great hopes of success. The chairman said the Comissioner had taken a cosmopolitan platform. India was famous for charity, and would not risk its reputation by withholding its funds for the great object Mr. Tucker aimed at—the most national object ever conceived. All owed a duty to their fellow-men, and the chairman asked his countrymen to contribute towards the accomplishment of Mr. Tucker's scheme.

THE rails of the main line of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which have been slowly approaching each other from the eastern and western headings for the last two years and a-half, met on the 19th instant at a point close to Bisra station. The through connection between Calcutta and Bombay is thus an accomplished fact. The whole system (a portion of it as yet for goods only) will be opened on the 1st proximo : the formal opening ceremony taking place a few days later.

THE Czarewitch was successful in shooting his first tiger in the Gwalior State preserves on Monday, and may thus he is said to have accomplished the recognised ambition of an Indian tour. A second tiger was hit in the course of the drive by another member of the party, but was not brought to bay.

ACCORDING to the latest estimate of the rice crop in Burma, the area under cultivation is 3,891,073 acres or 26,841 acres less than last year. The

to be worked in accordance with the forest regulations, and that all girdling is to be done by or under the direction of the Forest Department. The Government has reserved to itself the proprietary right in all forests and minerals in the Shan States. The Sawbwas and their people are free to, take whatever girdled timber they may need for their own requirements, but they must neither girdle trees, nor fell green teak, nor export timber. The question as to the best manner of administering the forests in the Shan States, with due regard to the interests of Government and the claims of the people, is still undecided. A forest officer has been deputed to the Shan States to examine the forests with a view to their regular working.

WHEN the *City of Calcutta* arrived at Colombo on the 16th instant, the local police pounced on two suspected passengers on board, who were Germans, and were alleged to have absconded from Germany. They were charged with fraudulent bankruptcy and embezzlement to a considerable extent. They were identified by photographs and letterpress descriptions sent to the German Consul at Colombo from Germany. 1,000 marks reward was offered for the apprehension of both the offenders.

IN the Warburton defamation case, Sir Meredyth Plowden heard the petition of Mr. Warburton's counsel for a revision of the decision of the Sessions Court, upholding that of the District Magistrate. The Chief Court rejects the first three applications in the petition, regarding the want of jurisdiction, &c., but does not reject the fourth application that the District Magistrate be ordered to try the public charges. The Chief Court considers this premature. Mr. Warburton may bring a new case on those charges and if the District Magistrate refuses to hear the case, then the Chief Court will consider his application again.

NEWS has been received in Lahore of the death of the Nawab of Mamdot.

MR. FROUDE, the historian, declined to be associated with the memorial to the Czar regarding the oppression of the Jews in Russia. Writing to a correspondent on the 26th ultimo he said:—"I have taken no part in the remomstrance which has been addressed to the Emperor of Russia, nor should I think it right to take a part. A proud and sensitive Government resents the interference of foreigners with its internal affairs, and I fear the action in England is more likely to injure than to help the object of our sympathy."

AT Fardipore, near Bigumabad in Meerut, a dacoity of a serious nature took place the other day. It appears that a gang of dacoits entered the house of the widow of a rich bunniah. The woman, who was sleeping with her two children, was startled and cried out, whereupon the dacoits killed her with a *gundassa* after inflicting several injuries on her person. The two children, aged about seven and nine, were similary hacked about and left for dead. They were brought into the Meerut dispensary and are under treatment. The younger is not expected to live, and the elder will take some weeks to recover. One of the cuts on his head runs from about the middle of the forehead across the brow, cutting through the eyelid and thence nearly to the ear. Strange to say the eye is uninjured. Another cut has exposed the brain. The culprits are still at large, though the D strict Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hoskins, is out and about the locality tracking their whereabouts.

SUJJAD HUSSAIN, editor of the *Tuti-i-Hind*, has been released on bail by order of the High Court on his filing his appeal against Mr. Markham's sentence of six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

IT is stated in a Bangkok letter that the "Gold Fields of Siam, Limited," has now been in operation over two years, but so far without satisfactory results. The manager has been changed. The dam, which was washed away last January, has been rebuilt, and more machinery has been brought out. It seems to be the general opinion in Bangkok that the little gold that may be got out will eventually cost more to get than it is worth.

IN a house at Mendes, Lower Egypt, which seems to have once been the abode of the Roman Governor of the province, there has been found a number of rolls of papyrus containing Greek writings of 300 B.C. Unfortunately they are very much calcined and it will be a difficult task not only to decipher them, but even to unroll them. A roll has been sent to the Naples Museum, where the workmen are accustomed to the process, having had much practice with burnt papyrus from Herculaneum.

NOTHING is yet known of the result of the trial of Driver Harding, 44th Field Battery, R. A., who was charged with killing a comrade at Campbellpore at the recent Camp held at that place. The trial was held on the 11th and 12th ultimo, concluding on the latter day.

ON the 13th instant a bungalow in the Cinnamon Gardens outside Colombo, the occupant of which was a doctor, was broken into, and a number of articles of plated ware were stolen. Amongst other articles the thief walked away with the doctor's diploma, perhaps, to practise as a doctor on his own account.

THE tracts occupied by the Karenni east of the Salween are definitely declared to belonging to Sawlawi, chief of the Eastern Kerenni and successor to Sawlapaw. This was one of the tracts in dispute. It is expected that the working of the forests there will now be resumed.

AS Lieutenant E. W. M. Norie, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, could not be spared from Regimental duty, he has consequently relinquished his appointment in the Intelligence Branch in Burma, and returns to India to rejoin his Regiment. He has done excellent work while employed in the Intelligence Branch.

THE recent cold in Hungary of late was terrible. The Danube was frozen over at Buda-Pesth for the first time since 1878. From Pressburg upwards an ice block was collecting extending nearly as far as Vienna. Vienna was threatened with a water famine, as the springs in the Austrian Alps and the conduits were frozen.

THE basilica of St. Silvester has been discovered at Rome. It dates from the fourth century of the Christian era, and contains the tombs of six Popes. Sylvester the First was Pope from 314 to 335 A.D., and converted the Emperor Constantine the Great to Christianity.

THE French Government intends, it is said, to give scholarships, tenable abroad, to young men who propose to follow commerce. They will spend a certain time abroad learning the language and acquiring a through practical knowledge of the trade and the commercial methoods of the country in which they happen to reside.

IT is said that Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, who has arrived in Madras, will be willing to undertake a sensational journey across India in company with one or two fellow voyagers, remaining some days in the balloon, and preferably starting from Allahabad. He propose making an ascent in Madras some day next week.

ORDERS having been issued on the several departmental estimates for 1891-92, the Government finds itself in a position to review the probable state of the finances of the Province at the termination of the present quinquennial contract. The accounts of the year 1889-90 closed with a balance of 81 lakhs to the credit of Provincial revenues. It is said that the revised estimates of the current year may be expected to show a deficit of 21 lakhs, reducing the probable opening balance of 1891-92 to about 60 lakhs. The receipts and charge of the ensuing year—as determined by the orders issued up to date—amount to 296¼ and 316·4·5 lakhs, respectively. A sum of 7¼ lakhs has been provided or grants to Municipal Councils for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, while additional grants will also be entered in the budget for the Pemban dredger and the purchase of new vessels to replace the *s. s. Margaret Northcote, Pearl*, &c. The total expenditure will then stand at about 317 lakhs; and the closing balance of 1891-92 at about 40 lakhs.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 3.

MR. PARNELL AND THE LEADERS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Parnell arrived in Dublin yesterday morning, and left in the evening for his family mansion in Avondale. He will probably remain there till Monday, when he will leave Ireland, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Harrington, M.P., for London *en route* to Boulogne, where the conference with Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., will be resumed. Mr. Parnell looks in excellent health, and is in capital spirits. While in Dublin he visited the National League offices, saw the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and spent an hour with Mr. Kenny, M.P., at his house in Rutland-square. Mr. Parnell was cordially received everywhere in the city.

A Dalziel cablegram, dated New York, January 2, says:—Mr. John Dillon was seen to-day, and asked to state his opinion of the probable result of the conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien at Boulogne. He declined to say a word on the subject, but he personally assured his interviewer that he had received no cablegram offering him the leadership of the Irish Party.

PURCHASE OF "UNITED IRELAND."

Another dispatch, through the same agency, dated New York, January 2, says:—Patrick Ford, the proprietor of the *Irish World*, was seen to-day in reference to the editorial in the current issue of his paper, in which he intimates that *United Ireland* was purchased out of the funds subscribed in America towards the relief of the Irish people. "I did not exactly intend to say or convey the idea," said Mr. Ford, "that Mr. O'Brien's paper—I will call it Mr. O'Brien's paper as a matter of courtesy—*United Ireland* was purchased out of funds collected in America and intended for the evicted tenants. I did say, however, that the money that founded *United Ireland* came absolutely from the pockets of the constituents of the *Irish World*. These constituents supplied money to be used for national purposes, one of the chief of which was the care of the evicted tenants. We never subjected the Irish leaders on the other side of the water to any conditions whatever as to how the large amounts of money forwarded by us should be applied, trusting entirely to their good judgment and honesty, and assuming that it would be rightly disposed of, upon the basis of the implied understanding. If they saw fit to establish a newspaper in the interests of the cause, there was nothing to prevent them from doing it. It is well known in the Irish Party that the money sent from America was used for the purchase and sustenance of *United Ireland*. To my knowledge, I can say that not a single farthing of Mr. Parnell's personal money ever went into *United Ireland*. He is not known ever to have written an article for the paper, or to have obtained a subscription for it."

"A BROKEN IDOL."

Mr. Ford continued:—"The first time I ever heard of Mr. Parnell being inside the office of *United Ireland* was when he went there to evict Mr. O'Brien's representative. Patrick Egan had a number of shares in the company in his own name, but they were not his property any more than were the shares standing in the name of Mr. Parnell his. When Patrick Egan was appointed United States Minister to Chili, he made over his shares to Michael Davitt, through me. I sent them to Mr. Davitt, thus entitling him to a voice in the conduct of the paper. Mr. Davitt was never able, nor did he find it pleasant, to assert his rights. He was led to understand afterwards that the jealousy of O'Brien, who saw in Mr. Davitt a man of true mettle and honourable methods, was at the bottom of this. I see nothing whatever in all this talk about a conference calculated to restore the situation to what it was three months ago. Mr. Parnell is a broken idol, and I don't see how it will ever be possible to reinstate him to his former position as leader of the Irish people. At this distance I do not know what Mr. O'Brien's plans or propositions may be. If his plan is, as I imagine, simply to have Mr. Parnell appoint some leading man, approved by him, in his place, and then hope for reinstatement at the general election, it is simply asking him to go out at the front door and return by the back. All that is so much tomfoolery. I regard Mr. Parnell now as an impossible quantity in the struggle of the cause of Home Rule."

FUTURE OF HOME RULE.

"The future," added Mr. Ford, "could not possibly have been in better shape than it was two months ago. To-day it could hardly be in a worse condition, but still I live in the remote hope that it will ultimately triumph. If Mr. O'Brien's plan is not such as is generally surmised, nothing of course remains for Mr. Parnell but to retire as leader, and allow the Irish Party to close up under the leadership of Mr. Justin MacCarthy, who is the most acceptable standard bearer, and is a quiet, safe, and intelligent man. Mr. William O'Brien would not do for a leader. He is eloquent and active, but he lacks all the essential qualifications of a great leader. He was intended more for guerilla warfare, not for serious business of this kind. He has not stability enough, or any of the necesary qualifications to fit him for the position. The leader we want for Ireland should be a man able to unite all the conflicting Irish elements and effect a good understanding with Englishmen disposed to favour Home Rule. Such a leader must be able to command the confidence of the Irish priesthood, as well as the democracy of the two countries."

A DYNAMITITE APOSTLE.

O'Donovan Rossa was seen this afternoon by a Dalziel representative, to whom he expressed himself as follows:—"I am disgusted with the child's play of O'Brien and Parnell. I am so disgusted that I am resolved to go to Ireland and take up the cudgels myself. I shall not preach a dynamite policy publicly, but I shall re-assert the opinions which caused me to be locked up twenty years ago. To-day I wrote to Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, asking him for a passport, and telling him of my intention. When I arrive in Ireland, if I receive a nomination for Parliament, I will accept it, though I take no stock in Parliamentary agitation, but, if I am elected, I will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and when a chance offers I will give my reasons, in the pure Gaelic tongue, in the House of Commons itself. I am a good Gaelic scholar, and I might say a great deal about dynamite, and they would not understand me. If they should want to understand me they will have to get a good interpreter. The only possible delay in my going to Ireland would be caused by my having to make provision for my family."

MR. STANLEY'S TOUR.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Mr. H. M. Stanley's tour to the West is not proving a success. There have been many quarrels between him and his agents, who again are quarrelling among themselves. Mr. Stanley was invited to a reception at the Chicago Press Club, and he accepted the invitation and fixed upon Sunday as the most convenient day for the meeting. This shocked the religious community of this city, especially as it was known that he had three leisure week days at his disposal. In Chicago, Mr. Stanley's advance agent resigned in consequence of the dispute in regard to the Sunday reception, which he favoured, and Major Pond opposed. The upshot of this dispute was that Mr. Stanley decided to attend the reception if its duration could be limited to an hour and a half.

AN EXCITING FIGHT WITH STRIKERS.

Pittsburg (Pa.), Jan. 2.—Five hundred workmen, consisting chiefly of Hungarians and Irish, engaged yesterday in a riot at Mr. Carnegie Edgar Thompson's steel works and furnaces at Braddock. These men were employed in the cheapest class of work, and had gone on strike on Wednesday night. Two hundred others refused to join them, whereupon a large crowd of the strikers visited the furnaces and attempted to coampel them to stop work. A melee ensued, and after receiving many blows and wounds the strikers were driven off. They rallied again a few hours later, having planned an organised attack.

About 200 Hungarians entered a furnace and ordered the men to quit work. This they refused to do; the strikers, armed with shovels, clubs, pick-handles, and staves, then rushed on the workmen, and a fierce battle ensued. The workmen were speedily reinforced by men from the steelworks and other departments. The assailants having been defeated retreated. In the fighting nearly 1,000 men were engaged. The workmen chased the attacking party ever a mile. Meantime an excited crowd of 3,000 had gathered, the news having spread in Braddock that wholesale murder was being committed.

The actual results were two men fatally injured, and five seriously hurt, while fifteen others bear wounds of a slight character. The town was in a state of wild excitement last night. The Sheriff swore in 200 skilled workmen as special deputies to guard the works during the night.

GREAT FIRE AT A PRISON.

Plattsburg, (N. Y.), Jan. 2.—At an early hour this morning, when the thermometer was 12 deg. below zero, a fire broke out which destroyed the principal buildings of the State Prison at Clinton. The fire originated in the hospital kitchen, in the centre of the chief building, and spread to the hospital, the boiler-house, the State workshops, the machine shops, the laundry, and the new portion of the prison, containing 500 cells. At the time of the fire there were 490 prisoners in this part of the prison.

In the hospital on the third floor there were twenty patients, who being imprisoned in the ward, narrowly escaped being burned. Ladders were brought to enable the rescuers to reach the roof of the boiler-house adjoining the hospital. From the point they reached the windows and took out the sick prisoners one by one, lowering them first to the roof of the boiler-house and thence to the ground. The majority of these unfortunate persons were completely exhausted by the extreme cold and the fright they had undergone, and a number of them will probably die.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

Meanwhile the scene in the prison proper was of a most exciting character. The prisoners, who were all locked in their cells, shrieked for help, and begged to be let out, while the stifling smoke poured through the passages, filling the cells and nearly suffocating the prisoners as well as the keepers, who were doing their best to relieve them. Finally the cells were unlocked, and the prisoners marched into the main yard.

Among them were many who had been volunteer firemen, and these gave great assistance in fighting the flames. The prisoners, with two exceptions, made no attempt to escape, but worked willingly, and one having a life sentence held the nozzle of a hose and poured water into the burning building until he fell fainting from exhaustion. The two men who attempted escape were quickly recaptured.

All the prison stores were burned, and loads of provisions had to be sent from this town during the day. The dynamos and the electrical apparatus for executing murderers were destroyed.

There was one condemned murderer in the prison, named "Cal" Wood, who was the first prisoner rescued from the flames, and he was immediately placed in the "solitary" cell of the old prison. All the old buildings of the prison adjacent to the new structure are now used as a temporary prison, as is also the new hall erected twelve years ago at the cost of £50,000. The total loss by the fire is about £60,000. The cold caused much suffering among the prisoners.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The public debt has been reduced by $11,005,397 during the last month. The Treasury balance amounts to 679.440,656.

UNFORTUNATE MONARCHS,

M. DE MAYBENA, otherwise Marie the First, King of the Sedangs' whose death has just been announced, deserves more than a passing notice, being a man out of the common run, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*. It was while he was living in his little house at Houilles, in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, a few miles from Paris, that he was suddenly seized with the spirit of adventure. Packing up his trunk, he set out for the far East, and, after making the acquaintance of several semi-savage tribes, finally settled down among the Sedangs, in Indo-China, who consented, on the promise of aid and protection from France, to proclaim him their King. As a pledge of his devotion to his new country he married a young Sedang beauty, in spite of the fact that he had a wife and children at home. But, as may be remembered, his Majesty soon fell short of money to keep up his dignity and satisfy his subjects, and obtained leave of absence to return to France to raise the necessary funds. On arriving in Paris he instituted various royal orders, with which, for a consideration, he decorated his numerous friends. He also formed a ministry, appointed his chamberlain, and in short, got up a court, the posts of honour being paid for. However, his countrymen ultimately saw through him, and he was forced to try his luck elsewhere. He went to Ostend, where he at length succeeded in filling his empty coffers, though not in a manner authorised by the Penal Code. Up to this time his career was not wanting in romance, but what followed threw the most fantastic of comic operas into the shade. Amon his dupes was an hotel-keeper to whom he pawned for 5,000fr. his Royal crown, carefully sealed up in a casket, which, on being opened after his departure was found to contain a tinsel diadem set with stones, but not precious ones. But this was nothing by the side of another feat which he accomplished. He so completely convinced a Belgian manufacturer named Somze of the existence of his kingdom that this simple-minded person, full of joy at the prospect of creating new fields of commerce, actually advanced him 40,000fr., and supplied him with presents for his leading subjects, including musical boxes for the wives of the principal chiefs. And this was not his final achievement. He likewise gained over to his cause several Belgian officers, who, at the request of M. Somze, constituted themselves a commission of explorers, and accompanied him back to his beloved Sedangs.

Before reaching Singapore, however, the eyes of the Belgian officers were opened; the King had conducted himself on board the steamboat in such an extraordinary way that they refused to accompany him any further, but, on the receipt of letter from M. Somze begging them to be patient and not abandon the exploration, they changed their mind and consented to remain with his Majesty. Alas! all doubt of the real character of the Royal adventurer was ere long dispelled. He had no sooner arrived in Singapore than he fell in love with another semi-savage Venus and spent the greater part of the money advanced by the Belgian manufacturer in furnishing a house and buying gorgeous dresses for her. The Belgian officers returned home wiser if not better men, leaving the monarch alone in his glory. But he did not stay at Singapore long; the English authorities began to spot him, and he deemed it prudent to go further afield. He embarked in a small vessel, and landed in a neighbouring island called Pa-Han, nominally a fief of the Sultan of Jhor, but in reality belonging to England. Here the career of our hero became more serious. During his sojourn at Singapore he had insinuated himself into the good grace of two Frenchmen, MM. Villeroy and Scolt; the former was a brother of the French Consul, and the latter a sea captain; both placed confidence in his promises of fame and fortune, and agreed to escort him to his kingdom. The party left Pa-Han and gained another island further off called Tio-Man, which his Majesty had assured them was rich in gold and silver mines. Of course these simpletons soon saw they had been deceived; a quarrel arose between Marie the First and M. Villeroy, and the next day the latter was found dead. On the news becoming known, the *entourage* of the King fled back to Singapore, where they charged his Majesty with poisoning M. Villeroy. In support of the accusation they stated that he always bore a deadly poison in his pocket, and was in the habit of threatening to use it on all persons who disobeyed him. The English authorities, it is said, refused to move in the matter, and left it in the hands of the French Consul. Proceedings were about to be taken against the alleged guilty monarch, when he, in his turn, was found dead in his palace at Tio-Man. Some say he was poisoned by his subjects, who had grown disgusted with his plebeian style of reigning; others that he was kille by M. Scolt, who had sworn to avenge the death of his friend Villeroy; but at the date of the last mail advices the mystery had not been cleared up.

Another unfortunate monarch, the doings of whose family have occupied the public from time to time, has come forward again in the person of "Prince Louis de Bourbon," otherwise Louis XVII. of France, at present captain in the Dutch Army. He is the head of the notorious Naundorff family, who pretend to be the heirs of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. He has lately been on a visit to Paris, and the other day joined in a hunting party near Fontainebleau, where his alleged ancestor, Henri IV., was wont to indulge in the pleasures of the chase. What his thoughts were as he rode through the Royal forest may be more easily conceived than described. Those who saw him say he looks every inch a Bourbon. He was born in London, where his father, "Prince" Adalbert, got his living by making fireworks until he passed over to Holland, and was buried in the churchyard of Delft, under the Royal title which he claimed. His son, "Prince" Louis, seems to have settled down to his fate, at least, for the moment. Formerly he was more sanguine, and, assisted by other members of the family, tried on several occasions to obtain what they consider their rights. They brought no fewer than three actions against the Comte de Chambord for usurping them and demanded half of the fortune left by Louis XVI. In 1883, when the ruins of the Tuileries Palace were being removed, they sent to the French Government a letter, in which they stated that there existed in one of the cellars a casket of which they had the key, and which contained documents and jewels belonging to them as "the representatives of the House of Bourbon." They also addressed "to the French nation" a protest against the injustice from which they were suffering. Of course they had not the shadow of a chance of success. "Prince" Louis, however, appears to have been more fortunate on the whole than many of the Naundorff pretenders. He has acquired a good rank in society and wants for nothing save the crown. One of his predecessors, who called himself "Duc de Normandie," was a workman in a watch manufactory. Other members of the family occupied, or still occupy, very humble positions. Perhaps, the most remarkable of them all was "Prince" Charles, who imposed on so many wealthy old ladies and credulous priests that for some time he was able to keep up a little court and to live in regal style.

So long as the Republic lasts these Tichbornes of the continent are not likely to resume their campaign; but should the Monarchy come back one of these days, we may expect to see them once more battling for what everybody believes to be only imaginary rights, their persistent pursuit of which will form one of the most curious pages of the history of the nineteenth century.

"GENERAL" BOOTH'S SCHEME.

THE CRISIS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

IT is announced from the head-quarters of the Salvation Army that "Colonel" Cadman has been appointed to take charge of the social operations of the Salvation Army, in succession to Commissioner Smith, who has held that position for the past eight months. "General" Booth selected Mr. Cadman on account of his ability in dealing with the outcast and fallen. "Colonel" Cadman, who is an officer of fifteen years' standing in the Salvation Army, has had a large practical experience of the difficulties connect with the deliverance of the profligate and depraved. He is confident that the measures about to be launched by the Army will be attended by remarkable results.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENCES.

The following official statement in regard to "Commissioner" Smith's resignation has been forwarded to us from the Salvation Army head-quarters:—

With regard to the misleading statements which have been circulated upon this matter, we have only to say:—

1. The statement that the funds subscribed have been, or are intended to be, merged into the general fund of the army is absolutely untrue and without any foundation, either in fact or intention.

2. The finances of the Social Reform Wing of the Salvation Army have been up to the present time, and will continue to be kept rigidly apart from the finances of the other departments. The amounts subscribed to this particular scheme are and have been lodged to a separate "social" account in the City Bank.

3. The account books of the Social Wing have been from the beginning under the supervision of the head-quarters' accountant, an experienced officer of many years' standing. It is quite true that up till very recently these books were kept at the temporary head-quarters of the Social Wing. It is perfectly true that, as a matter of convenience, they have been transferred from Upper Thames-street to the accountant's department, at 101, Queen Victoria-street. This was our intention from the beginning. It was never intended that the direct control of the very large sums of money which have been entrusted to the General by the public for the furtherance of this scheme should be left in the hands of the head of the department.

4. The arrangements connected with the account-keeping of the Social Reform Wing have been approved by the firm of chartered accountants, Messrs. Knox, Burbridge, Cropper, and Co., who audit the entire accounts of the Salvation Army, and it is, indeed, mainly upon their suggestion that the arrangements complained of have been carried into effect.

5. We are quite satisfied that men of business will thoroughly endorse the General's action in this matter. It is not at all likely that the General would launch what is admitted on all hands to be a very large scheme, and leave the entire financial control in the hands of a comparatively speaking untried clerical staff. We are quite satisfied that the responsible head of his department had his hands so full with matters relating to the organization and management of his department that it would have been utterly impossible for him, in addition, to have efficiently supervised the finance and accounts. If this were so with the scheme in its infancy, how much more impossible will it be when the larger scheme has been fairly launched.

6 The deed of trust controlling the administration of the funds placed at the disposal of the General in response to the appeal in "In Darkest England" to the purposes therein set forth, as distinct from our ordinary operations, will be executed and enrolled in a few days.

7. It is preposterous to complain that the Social Reform Wing could not draw freely on the money subscribed for the purposes of the new scheme. What would have been thought of General Booth if, before he even knew that there was a fair prospect of raising the fund, he had begun to spend it on work which was already being carried on by the Salvation Army before "Darkest England" was heard of? That money has been sacredly preserved for the purpose for which it was contributed, and though, no doubt, when the new scheme has been fully launched it will embrace the existing operations and financial responsibilities, the very fact complained of evidences that every penny of this money will be properly used.

8. It has been asserted that the Social Wing staff has been used by the departments to address meetings the implication being that these meetings were the, ordinary evangelistic services of the Army. This is entirely wrong. The meetings referred to were those organized by outside friends for the promotion of the scheme, and the officers of the social staff were suitable to form deputations to address such meetings. The arrangements for these meetings and also for the Exeter Hall meeting were entrusted to the demonstration department, which has an organized staff, who are accustomed to work of this kind, and, by utilizing them, much time and labour was saved.

THE ARMY AND ITS FUNDS.

Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Matthews, of 17, Fenchurch-street, write as follows to the *Times*:—

Referring to Professor Huxley's two concluding questions in his letter published in your issue of the 24th inst., General Booth long since took the joint opinion of eminent counsel as to his position under the deed poll enrolled in Chancery of 1878, under which the funds of the Salvation Army are administered, and as the General's solicitors, we have no hesitation in saying that General Booth's legal arrangements with regard to all property coming into his hands for the purposes of the Salvation Army are such as to effectually fix him with the character of trustee in respect of it, and to as effectually impress that property with the character of trust property. Hence General Booth cannot dispose of it, or any part of it, "at his own will and pleasure" (as the Professor seems to think he can), or, indeed, in any manner whatever not in strict accordance with his deed of trust, without incurring the penalties of a fraudulent trustee.

If General Booth or any of his successors were to spend any portion of the trust funds for any purpose other than those contemplated by the deed of trust, the Attorney-General, as representing the public, would immediately be in a position to bring the matter before the courts and secure for the subscribers all necessary protection and redress. Moreover, it would be within the power of any aggrieved subscriber in such a case to set the Attorney-General in motion.

THE ARMY'S STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

According to the Salvation Army's twenty-fourth annual statements of account to the 30th of September last, audited by Messrs. Knox, Burbridge, Cropper, and Co., chartered accountants, Finsbury-circus, and just issued, the international head-quarters maintenance expenses were £14,436 9s. 8d., which includes £7,332 3s. 6d. for salaries of head-quarters staff. Divisional centres and corps expenses amounted to £3,813 18s. 11d.; the cost of "slum work" was £2,223 15s. 1d.; and the rent and maintenance of homes of rest was £1,836 1s. The cost of the international training homes was £6,215 3s. 4d., and of rescue homes £3,216 9s. 5d., being an excess of £1,554 7s. 5d. over income.

With respect to the food and shelter depots, there was a loss of £229 2s. 11d. on that of Limehouse; of £125 1s. 7d. on that of Burne-street, Marylebone; of £33 3s. 5d. in connection with the Clerkenwell establishment; of £34 12s. 9d. at Westminster; and a profit of £2 3s. 1d. upon the working of the Whitechapel food and shelter depot. A net loss of £1,048 3s. 10d. resulted from the experimental work incident to the social reform wing scheme, but it is explained that the factory and bakery had only been in operation four months antecedent to the 30th of September. The factory sales produced £239 17s., and those of the bakery £959 17s. 10d. The sum of £381 9s. 11d. was paid in wages in these industrial departments, largely to skilled labour employed in instructing recruits.

The property department account for the year shows an excess of assets over liabilities of £128,605 14s. 3d. Freehold and leasthold properties acquired for use by the Army corps throughout the United Kingdom on September 30, 1889, were valued at £301,524 0s. 8d. Since then additions have been made amounting to £34,275 16s. 3d. The trading and profit and loss account shows a net profit of £12,835 15s. 4d., which has been applied to the various purposes of the Army. By sales in the book department, there was realized £14,755 13s. 4d. Other receipts were:—*War Cry*, *Young Soldier*, and printing department, £68,772, 8s.; outfit department, £33,130 9s.; tea department, £8,441 17s. 7d.; music department, £2,033 19s. 6d. Thus the total sales produced £127,134 7s. 5d.; and stock in hand on the 30th of September last represented a value of £21,793 9s. 2d. The sum of £21,552 17s. 4d. was expended by the London head-quarters on account of the colonial and foreign service fund, being an excess of £2,883 10s. 6d. over the amounts received on behalf of the corps.

The self-denial fund in 1889 realized £19,933 5s. 6d., and out of this grants were made to various foreign countries and colonies, which in many instances, however, had liberally contributed to the fund. For example, the Salvationists of Australasia gave £2,310; of the Canada, £1,231 9s. 5d.; of the United States of America, £1,051 14s. 9d.; of South Africa, £500; of Sweden, £322; and of France, £229 11s. 1d. At home donations were given amounting to £3,979 11s. 1d. by friends of the Army, and its own corps in the United Kingdom contributed £10,051 19s. 5d., in addition to the members meeting the ordinary expenses of the corps in their respective towns and localities.

In the accounts just published it is explained that they only refer to moneys received at, and expended through, the international head-quarters, London, separate reports and balance-sheets being published by the various nations and colonies where corps are established.

THE CHURCH ARMY SOCIAL SCHEME.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £100 to the Church Army Social Scheme. In sending this gift his Grace, referring to the labour-shelters or working homes, expresses the hope, "after reading and consultations with capable judges," that the society will not attempt large working homes. Nor does he believe that lasting good would be effected by opening the doors to every comer and goer. "This would be to create very soon, not a means of moving upward and onward for destitute men, but merely a cheaper form of common lodging-house. It would simply make it possible to get a certain medicum of shelter and food at the price of less and less labour; it would not really promote industry, for it would not teach or help men to meet needs higher than the very lowest." To effect these, the desirable ends, it is necessary to "follow men up" with individual care. It appears that the committee of the Church Army virtually anticipated these suggestions, and his Grace's words approximately describe the lines on which their labour home colonies are being carried out.

SOME STRANGE BEGGING LETTERS.

To *Treasure Trove and Short Cuts* Mr. G. R. Sims contributes some examples of the large number of begging letters he is constantly receiving. It would be hard and ungenerous, perhaps (he writes), to say that the majorty of the people who write to strangers for money are impostors; but it is unfortunately a fact that a very large proportion of them are anything but deserving objects. The unfortunate feature of private charity—that is to say, of money given in response to private appeal—is that the least deserving people are just those who are the most likely to make the strongest and most plausible appeal. I could if I choose tell some curious stories of professional begging-letter writers and their funny little ways; but I don't care to do anything which might, perhaps, cause a revulsion of feeling in the hearts of the generous public. There are among us, undoubtedly, cases of terrible, heart-rending distress; and occasionally, driven to desperation, the unfortunate victim of circumstances takes up the pen and pours out his story to some one who, he believes, from what he has heard or read, has a kind heart and money to spare.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS SAVES A LIFE.

I know one case of this kind in which the letter was put away with others because the recipient had lately been, in the expressive language of the fraternity, "had," but something caused the gentleman to look at the letter again. Why he did so will be better understood if I give the contents:—

Sir,—They tell me you are kind and generous, and will help people who are in trouble if you can. Will you help me? I am in such a terrible position that unless by to-morrow morning I receive the sum of £25 I shall have to take my own life. I will tell you the truth. I am a young man twenty-three years of age. I have been led away by evil companions to drink and gamble, and, in a moment of madness, in order to get money I owed, I forged the name of my employer's son and obtained money for it. The person who discounted the bill, I believe, knew it to be forged, and he will give me no hope of its being held over. He says that unless I pay him by twelve o'clock to-morrow he will present it at the office. This will mean, of course, my arrest and imprisonment. I cannot face that and would sooner die. Will you save me from dishonour? Will you save me from death? I will repay you in time. I will be greateful all my life, and I will never forget the awful lesson I have received.

When the recipient re-read this letter, its earnestness impressed him. He felt it would be a dreadful thing, if a human life could be saved for £25, that he, a wealthy man, should refuse it. So he sent the money—his only condition being that the young man, after he had paid the bill, should bring it to him. "If you don't," he added, "I shall consider you have obtained this money under false pretences, and I shall place the matter in the hands of the police." The bill was brought that afternoon to the sender of the £25 by the young man himself. On investigation the story turned out to be true, and there was no reason to doubt that, had his letter not been favourably answered, the young man would have taken the poison he had already purchased in anticipation of the worst. He was induced to confess his fault to his employers, who promptly dismissed him. But he succeeded in obtaining a situation abroad, and several years afterwards he returned the money. When last heard of he had made a fortune in South Africa.

"ONLY A HUNTED BEAST."

Among, perhaps, the strangest letters I ever received were a number from a gentleman who signed himself "Only a Hunted Beast." He was a gentleman who was always being followed about by his relatives (whom he freely named) in order that they might put him in a lunatic asylum. The last communication I ever received from him was as follows:—

THE LAST ONE!

Sir,—You are the only man who understands me. Enclosed is the ticket of a portmanteau deposited at Charing-cross cloak-room. It contains all my jewellery and some other valuable property. To-night is my last night on earth. To-morrow when you fetch the bag I shall be dead. Keep these things in memory of one who is

"ONLY A HUNTED BEAST."

Underneath the poor fellow had signed his real name. As soon as I had read the letter I turned to the *Daily Telegraph* and my attention was attracted by a head-line, "Extraordinary Suicide in Regent-street." My correspondent had shot himself in Regent-street at one o'clock in the morning. I sent the letter and the ticket to Superintendent Williamson at Scotland-yard, who handed the ticket over to the unfortunate man's friends.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 24.

10 p.m.	69·6

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25.

6 a.m.	63·0
10 a.m.	71·6
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	77·5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 25th January, 1891.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
West Coast to Cape interrupted between Benzuella and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Owing to the outbreak of a revolution at Valparaiso, telegraphic communication with Chili is suspended.

AMONG the payments made in connection with the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau is £2 for the cock who does the crowing.

MISS OLIVE SCHREINER'S volume of "Dreams," in which Mr. Fisher Unwin has collected some of her allegories, is dated from Matjesfontein, Cape Colony. Miss Schreiner's home is in one of the beautiful suburbs of Capetown. But Matjesfontein is a strange little oasis in the desert *karoo*, through which the railway runs from the Cape to Kimberley. Pitched in the heart of that wilderness, it consists of a farm, an hotel, a station, a mill, a ware-house, and a few huts. But it boasts, a few hundred acres, which have been made to smile and blossom as the rose (more or less) by the energy and skill of one young Scotchman. His name is Logan, and he has made Matjesfontein the quotable example of what can be done in the way of coaxing a harvest from the most sterile region of Cape Colony. The miracle which certain thrifty Germans have worked with their little kitchen-garden patches in waste land about Cape town, Mr. Logan has worked in the *karoo* with a farm the size of an English county. It is a desolate prospect which Miss Schreiner has to look on from the "South African farm" at Matjesfontein—the flat drab wastes of sand stretching far away only relieved by low sierras of jagged rock or ragged stone-heaps. But the clear, dry South African wind sweeps over it, with healing in its wings better than twenty Dr. Kochs for those who need it; and the landscape has moods of wild, weird beauty when the garish mid-day glare is exchanged for faint dawn or twilight or the pure Southern night.

THE ROMANCE OF AN ALPHABET.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Saturday Review* on the romance of the Chinese alphabet.

Naturally (says the writer) the objects of nature first exercised the ingenuity of the Chinese depictors of ideas. The heavenly bodies were always before them, and the hieroglyphics representing them were among their first efforts. But the time came when they were called upon to express on paper, by means of compound characters, the various phases of the sun and moon, for example. The drawing of "the sun above a straight line" was sufficient to indicate the early dawn, and as it rose higher above the horizon and shone through the trees, it suggested an ideogram reproducing the scene (the sun shining through a tree) to represent the East. The "sun" and "to reign" compounded together was considered sufficiently descriptive of "the sun brightening into full day." The darkness before dawn was "the sun + not yet." As it sank towards the west it was a "shielded sun," and evening was an "escaped sun." For a description of "brightness" in the abstract the services of the moon were called into play, and the two luminaries, placed side by side, represented very effectively the idea. But what about the stars? Their relative size supported the notion of their being the offspring of the sun, and so they were named "Born of the Sun."

SCANDAL ABOUT WOMEN.

Descending to earth, we find that man and his concerns largely exercised the inventive powers of the elaborators of ideograms. "A man" and "two" stood for humanity and regard for one another

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The mean level of the sea is an important quantity in surveying navigation and geology, and it should be known at a great many points on the coast. The maregraph which has been installed at the Marine Observatory, Marseilles, calculates it automatically, but it is an expensive apparatus. That at Marseilles cost 40,000fr., and it is satisfactory to learn that M. Charles Lallemand, a French mining engineer, has invented a much simpler device, called the medimare-metre, or mean sea measurer, which can be had for 200 to 300fr.

It is based on the principle that when a liquid wave traverses a capillary tube or a porous partition, its amplitude diminishes and it is retarded in its phases, without the mean level of the wave changing. It consists of a glass tube which can be fixed vertically up the face of the seawall. The lower end of it communicates by a smaller flexible pipe with a plunger which is lowered beneath the water at its lowest level. The plunger is divided into an upper and an inner compartment by a diaphragm of porous earthenware. The lower cell is filled with sand and open to the sea. The result is that the column of water in the tube rises and falls very little with the tides, and the mean sea level can be read off a graduated scale.

M. Camille Gonzy, proprietor of farms in the commune of Millas (Western Pyrenees) to the extent of 1,500 acres, has utilised the power of a neighbouring waterfall to generate electricity, not only to light his property, but to work a wine press and to pump water for irrigating the vines. Some 62 miles of telephone wire are required to connect all the apparatus.

The method of treating wine by electricity which was devised by M. De Meritens, a well-known French electrician, has been tried at the works of MM. Pollet, Beroy. The wine is passed through a small tube containing silver discs connected with the poles of an alternating current dynamo giving 25 volts. The current destroys the ferments in the wine, thus enabling it to keep better. Some Algerian light wines cannot be exported owing to these ferments ruining it, but the process will cure this defect.

The statoscope is a registering air barometer o great sensibility constructed by MM. Richard, Freres, the well-known Parisian instrument makers. Being far more sensitive than the ordinary barometer, and giving besides a delicate curve of its rise and fall traced on paper marked with time intervals, it is likely to be of great service in the study of storms. It consists essentially of an air cistern or reservoir, communicating with a manometer, or pressure recorder, which, by means of a fine pencil, draws the curve of pressure on the graduated scale of a revolving barrel.

A simple experiment will enable a great investigator to deduce from it the most important truths. The story of Newton and the apple finds a sort of parallel in a recent experiment of Sir William Thomson. He suspends two eggs by two long steel wires, one egg is raw, the other boiled hard. Taking each egg between his finger and thumb he sets it spinning round its major axis. The boiled egg behaves like a solid, and continues for a long time in rotation. The raw egg, on the other hand, soon comes to rest by the internal friction of the contents against the shell. The philosopher concludes from this experiment that the old idea of the earth consisting of a solid crust or shell with a molten or pasty interior is false. If it were, the globe would soon come to rest. Moreover, it is incompatible with the movement of the terrestrial axis corresponding to the precession of the equinoxes. The earth must, in his opinion, be practically solid throughout.

Professor Sylvester, the well-known mathematician, has proved mathematically for the first time, that the quadrature, or "squaring of the circle," is impossible. This has long been believed, but never demonstrated. It is to be hoped that no one will be foolish enough to waste his time any longer on this famous but futile problem.

Sable Island, or the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" as it is called, is situated about 85 miles from White Head, and 150 miles north-north-east of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is a long, narrow sandbank, in two parallel ridges of crescent shape, with bars or spits at either end, over which the sea breaks. It is 22 miles long, and about a mile wide at the broadest part. The sand dunes, covered with bent, enclose a salt lake 14 miles long. It is rapidly crumbling away at its western end under the battery of the sea, but is gaining ground at the eastern end. There are no harbours, and vessels anchor a mile or two from the shore. Two powerful lighthouses have been erected at either end, and there are several lifeboat stations on it; but according to Mr. F. N. Gisborne, head of the Canadian Telegraph Department, there is great need of a submarine cable, 100 miles long, to connect it with Nova Scotia, and give timely notice of the wrecks which are so common there. Mr. S. D. Macdonald, F.G.S., has preparep a chart of the island showing the positions of the known wrecks. They form a close fringe to the island shore throughout its length on both sides.

Submarine cables in tropical seas very quickly become coated with corals and corallines. M. Alexander Agassiz has recently studied the rate of growth of coals from specimens of the Havanna to Key West (Florida) cable picked up in June, 1888, after being submerged for seven years. The specimens had been lying in shallow water of six to seven fathoms deep, and favourable to the growth of coral. He found that the *abicella annularis* had reached a thickness of 2½ inches in that time. *Isophylla dipsacea* had done the same, and *manicina areolata* had attained to one inch. Doubtless the rate of growth varies much according to the habitat. Verril estimated that the *abicella annularis* only grows about eight inches in 64 years.

Horseshoes of compressed paper have been introduced into the artillery and cavalry of the German Army. The shoe is made of sheets of parchment paper cemented with a preparation of turpentine, Spanish, white, lac, and boiled linseed oil. The separate layers are stamped out, cemented,and consolidated by a hydraulic press. When dry the shoe is rasped to fit each horse.

Indigo was first made artificially by Professor Bayer, of Munich, in 1880, but his process was costly, and a cheaper one has now been found out by Professor Houmann, of the Polytechnic School in Zurich. The indigo is made by heating phenyl-glycocine with caustic alkali. The phenyl-glycocine was formed by the action aniline on mono-chloracetic acid, the latter body being obtained by the action of chlorine on glacial acetic acid. Thus the new product is made from acetic acid, aniline, chlorine, and caustic soda,all of which are comparatively cheap.

M. Claretie, the well-known author, uses a greenish paper, in writing, with a view to save his eyes from the glare of white paper. Yellow paper is also better than white, but according to M. Guyot, in the *Revue de la Presse*, the best is whitey-brown paper, especially that of the *teint mastic*. This shade is favourable to the eyesight, and the ink shows clearly on it.

Professor Anagostakis, of Athens, has published a variety of evidence proving that the ancient Greeks were acquainted with the use of antiseptics. Hippocrates andGalen were aware that unclean wounds were difficult to heal, and that suppuration might be prevented by antiseptic treatment. The Greeks boiled their watet before applying it to wounds, and hot wine was often used instead. Charpic was employed in place of sponge in dressing them, and it was destroyed afterwards. Salt water, sulphate of copper, and tar were in high favour for their antiseptic virtues,and plasters were made of resin, asphaltum, and other aromatic gums. Professor Anagostakis declares that all this was no mere empiricism on their part, but the result of some knowedge of principles.

The deepest lake in the world, so far as known, is Lake Baikal, in Siberia. While 9,000 square miles in area, or nearly as large as Lake Erie, it is 4,000 to 4,500 ft. deep, so that it contains nearly as much water as Lake Superior. Its surface is 1,350ft. above sea level, and its bottom nearly 3,000 ft. below it. The southern, basin of the Caspian is 3,000 ft. deep, and so is Lake Maggiore. Lake Como is nearly 2,000, Lake Constance 1,000 ft. deep, while Lakes Huron and Michigan have depths of 900 and 1,000 ft.

Professor Edward L. Nicholls, of Cornell University, recently lectured to the New York Electric Club on the question of artificial illumination, and gave an account of experiments and results which tend to show that the electric light, as we know it, will not be the light of the future. Too much of the electric energy is lost as heat by our present methods of production. Of possible rivals he instanced the magnesium light, which, as Professor Pickering has shown, appreaches most nearly to solar light in quality. The light of the Giessler tube produced by an electric discharge in vacuo, although feeble, is worthy of investigation, as it emits very little heat. The light emitted by certain oxides and minerals under the stimulation of electricity is also to be considered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Aboona, 1,404 tons, Captain J Lewis, cleared on Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Aska, 180 tons, Captain G Jacob, sailed on Saturday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Italian S N Co's steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Capt C Gavazeo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 6th January, with a general cargo, and 16 deck passengers.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company's steam-shipElectra 656 tons, Capt H Scott Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Perim 15th January, with cable and telegraph stores.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W R Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Major Owen, and Master David as cabin and 224 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain Thos G Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 12 chests opium, 124 horses, and the following passengers :—Miss Dyar, Major Keene, Mrs Coulson, Captain Weighell, Mr Nabuddar, Mr Abdul bin Ebram, 4 others, and 103 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R P Alexander, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J Brown, Mr Reid, Mr Shaik Hoosein Bakri, Mrs Liebe, Mrs Sweet, Rev and Mrs Digel and 3 children, Miss Hoffman, and Private H Belton.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. S K Mackenzie,His Highness Colonel Prince Lowis Esterhazy, Mr Ali Ackbar, Col Spring, Mr G Spinka, Mrs and Miss Friyelle, Mr A Benn, Mr Sulleman bin Jassum, Mr Ahmed Kanoo, Mr Mohomed Koor, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Inchulva	1453	Stuart	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Juno	1567	White	F	W&A Graham & Co
„ Rozario	1238	Brown	H J	F Muir & Co.
„ Kt Templar	2704	Flyn	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	1404	Raffin	M	Hajee Cassum.
„ Mary Beyts	2434	Barnes	N	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Endeavour	1761	Smith	P	W.& A.Graham&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani ..... Nacoda ..... B I S N Co.
„ Kaveri ..... Nacoda.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ Po	1631	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Rosetta	2155	Cruvo	4	P & O S N Co.
„ Venetia	1698	Creery	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Pandora	1781	Mellett	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co.
„ Peveril	1971	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Lancashire	2567	Harris	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria	968	Simpson	15	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kapurthalla....671....Rothwell.....B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 21.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Khandalla (s)	Alexander	Calcutta, Dec 28.
	Electra (s)	Smith	Perim, Jan 15.
25	Chivakingapurany	Nacoda	Karachi, Jan 19.
	Indra (s)	Firth	Cardiff, Dec 30.
	Bormida (s)	Gavazeo	Hongkong, Jan 6.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Karachi.
	Aska (s)	Jacobs	Karachi, &c.
	Pandora (s)	Mettel	Hongkong.
	Inchulva (s)	Stuart	Junkirk.
	Assam (s)	Weber	Aden.
	Abcona (s)	Lewis	Karachi.

The steamer Simla, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
20 Loodiana s ..... Hugill ..... Bombay, Jan 10.
Coconada s ..... Foster ..... Chittagong.
21 Badsworth s ..... Farghar ..... Bombay, Jan 9.
Maharaja s ..... Leftwich ..... Rangoon, Jan 17.
Java s ..... Stokford ..... Mourmein, Jan 13.
Paramcotta s ..... Naiier ..... Bombay, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 20.—Steamers Niemen and India.
21.—Steamer Bancoora.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
22 Purnea s .... Rangoon.
23 Niemen s .... Calcutta.
..... India s .... Calcutta.
..... Romala s .... Middlesbro'.

Jan. DEPARTURE.
22 Purnea s .... Negapatam.

KARACHI.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
14 Labourdonnais s.. Schmitz ..... Bombay.
16 Armesby s ..... Peterson ..... Perim.
17 Osman Pacha s .. Mellis ..... Mauritius.
Karaglos s ..... Tice ..... Bombay viaCutchCoast
18 Branscone Hall s. Barnes ..... Liverpool via Bombay.
20 Kapurthala s .... Rothwell .... Bombay viaCutchCoast
Purulia s ..... Gillett ..... Persian Gulf.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
14 Urbino s ..... F Kerr ..... Hull.
Netherby Hall s.. Dowliggen ..... Antwerp.
Labourdonnais s.. Schmitz ..... Aden.
16 Ailsacraig s ..... Hazell ..... Bombay.
17 Karaglos s ..... Tice ..... Bombay viaCutchCoast
19 Brig Chiva Kinga
Puravy ..... Pannambalam Colombo.
20 Armesby s ..... Peterson ..... Port Said for orders.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Osman Pacha, Mellis, Salley Mahomed Umer Dossul, not known.
„ Branksome Hall, Barnes, Sir Charles Forbes & Co, for Liverpool.
„ Kapurthala, Rothwell, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay,
„ Purulia, Gillett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for for Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—121 cases whisky, Jemsetjee Fowrojee.
Inchulva s—6 bales writing paper, M Adewjee and Son.
Asia s—14 cases ham and bacon, C, H, B, Forbes and Co.
Drumberlie s—10 cases beer, and 10 cases stout, William Bull and Co ; 300 barrels, green copperas, and 250 cwts red lead, H Goculdas ; 35 bales paper, B, Shapoorjee ; 15 cases confectionery S Abdoolally.
Roumania s—2 qr casks whisky, Dhunjubhoy Cawasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—17 cases soap, E Ebramjee ; 27 cases soap, T Sumsoodin ; 300 boxes bar soap, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 121 boxes soap Volkart Brothers ; 200 boxes soap Lyon and Co ; 31 cases soap, and 25 cases school slates, A Abdoo Rehiman.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s— 28 cases port wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Juno s—5 casks soft soap, E Abdool, Hoosein.
Aldborough s—25 cases quicksilver, B Allibhoy.
Bengal s—36 packages medicine, &c., H Mooljee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—67 cases brandy, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—130 cases matches, A Shaikadum ; 449 cases lubricating oil, The Vacuum oil Co ; 200 cases matches, S A S Dawood ; 200 cases matches, A Ebrahim ; 10 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee, 406 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—50 cases matches, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 15 cases matches, Lyon and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—20 packages writing paper, S A Dawood ; 6 cases playing cards, and 250 boxes candles, A Shaik Adum ; 20 packages soap, E Habib and Co ; 178 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 13 cases paper Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—15 casks chemicals, Cowasjee Jamsetjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases silvered sating-glass, E Taybhoy; 45 cases lamps, R Ditmar ; 71 packages papers, Volkart Brothers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—500 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 60 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 210 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Yorkshire s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rozario s—4,800 cwts linseed, 672 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—566 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 195 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.
Kt Templar s—210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—210 cwt sandlewood, D P Botha and Co.
Assam s—3 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 16,100), The Camptoir National De Escompte de Paris.
Asia s—240 cwt mowra-seed, Mr. John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Mary Beyts s—400 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, T G Young and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 3000 cwt gingelly-seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Drumberlie s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Asia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rossetta s—50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 244 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, the Alliance cotton M Co ; 25 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rossetta s—100 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 225 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10 : 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·202	Calm	4	62·6	50·1	93	0·05	4·57	+3·43
Agra	30·199	N W	5	59·6	48·1	90	0·06	0·99	+0·36
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·128	W N W	5	62·4	51·6	97	1·32	1·32	+0·04
Jhansi	30·151	Calm	3	64·9	48·7	94	0·38	0·80	+0·17
Jacobabad	30·162	E	1	65·4	45·1	80	..	3·68	+3·57
Karachi	30·181	E N E	6	68·1	56·3	91	..	7·10	+6·71
Ajmere	30·250	Calm	3	57·2	42·8	95	..	1·48	+1·41
Deesa	30·224	E N E	10	67·1	46·0	86	..	0·61	+0·46
Rajpoot	30·144	E	6	73·9	43·0	70	..	0·30	+0·15
Neemuch	30·261	N N W	3	64·8	41·5	87	..	2·35	+2·48
Indore	30·196	N N E	4	71·1	43·2	85	..	0·05	−0·77
Sangor	30·159	N N E	7	75·3	47·0	72	..	0·41	−1·75
Jubbulpur	30·144	E	5	77·4	53·4	91	..	0·60	−1·22
Hoshangabad	30·142	N	5	79·3	53·8	76	..	0·05	−1·37
Khandwa	30·159	N	3	82·2	50·0	71	..	1·57	+0·35
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	30·122	N	10	81·7	57·3	76	..	6·32	+4·52
Amraoti	30·108	E N E	7	82·4	54·9	60	..	2·35	+0·47
Akola	30·136	N	6	84·0	54·6	57	..	2·48	..
Surat	30·106	N W	11	76·0	52·1	82	..	0·04	−0·17
Malegaon	30·165	N W	8	84·9	46·0	80	..	1·04	−0·43
Bombay	30·068	N E	12	80·2	63·9	61	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	30·133	Calm	7	86·5	51·9	63	..	5·44	−3·74
Sholapore	30·083	E N E	7	90·2	59·1	69	..	3·58	+0·48
Ratnagiri	30·052	E	9	83·4	63·9	59	..	1·38	+0·49
Belgaum	30·034	N N E	3	83·3	59·4	43	..	5·28	+3·28
Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	30·013	N E	3	85·2	63·5	84	..	2·30	−0·85
Mangalore	30·009	E N E	3	85·3	69·4	73	..	1·31	−2·38
Calicut	30·077	E	3	86·8	71·1	74	..	4·15	−3·26
Cochin	30·011	Calm	M	88·3	72·1	84	..	6·52	−3·29
Bangalore	30·082	E N E	3	83·7	58·9	70	..	9·9	+5·35
Secunderabad	30·062	Calm	3	88·2	61·9	77	..	2·26	+0·17
Masulipatam	30·056	N E	1	84·6	66·5	88	..	11·59	+3·20
Bellary	30·061	Calm	2	90·5	62·5	78	..	4·81	+2·40
Cuddapah	30·051	S E	..	91·0	66·9	76	..	3·21	−3·69
Madras	30·038	N	7	86·2	72·2	86	..	5·26	−19·01
Coimbatore	30·55	N	2	84·9	65·3	88	..	1·21	−4·64
Trichinopoly	30·041	Calm	5	90·0	65·9	79	..	5·33	−5·84
Negapatam	30·024	N N W	5	..	..	..	..	16·32	−15·88
Colombo (22nd)	29·986	N	5	86·0	73·5	71	0·25	20·59	−1·43

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in all parts of the Indian region except at Mangalore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, where a slight fall has taken place. The rise has been most rapid in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, at most stations in the Central Provinces and locally at Deesa, rapid in Sind, Berar and at Nagpur, Amraoti and Rajkot, brisk at Surat and Sholapur, and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are relatively highest at Ajmere and Neemuch and lowest in the extreme south. These unequal changes of pressure have produced steep gradients to the northwards of latitude 17° and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the eastwards of Allahabad. The barometer reads slightly below the normal average in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and also at Karwar, Belgaum and Sholapur, and above it elsewhere. Winds on the Coromandel Coast show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Bombay, Nagpur and Deesa, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles per hour at Bombay, 10 at Amraoti and 8 at Karachi, Allahabad, Nagpnr and Madras. The maximum temperature variations are generally small over the greater part of the country except at Rajkot, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Agra and Allahabad (12° to 18° below the average), and at Indore Karachi, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Delhi (6° to 11° below the average). The highest maximum was 91° at Cuddapah. Nights are 5° to 9° cooler than usual in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Central India, and 5° hotter at Jubulpore and Madras, while the departures elsewhere in either direction are insignificant. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Neemuch (41°). Humidity has changed very irregularly and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (1·32°) and at Delhi, Agra and Jhansi there have been moderate showers. The baric gradients to the northwards of latitude 17° are steep and fresh winds and generally likely. The isobars indicate that the general weather conditions to the eastwards of Allahabad are disturbed and fresh to strong winds with rain are probable. In all other districts pressure differences are slight and disturbances are less likely.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fahr.	29·155
Temperature of the Air	73·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	63·8
Relative humidity of Air	73·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·9
General Directions of Wind	ESE, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203

* From midnight to midnight.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
It For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight, September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Mistress:—Take away all those perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPL BLOSSOMS
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

MR. SIMS REEVES says :—"This preparation is great boon ; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says :—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natura Ton and most pleasant Drink.

There was sickness in Olympus ; all the gods were slightly ill ;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill ;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer ;
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find ;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind ;
Long they sought, then found and carried, up to heaven's high azure vault ;
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pains.
Bacchus pulled himself together ; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals fault ;
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day ;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop- or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA :

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle,
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY BOLTON & Co., and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate ; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful ; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s. ; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus :—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

JOHN HERRING & SONS.

Manufacturers of every description of

LIGHT AND HEAVY EDGE TOOLS,

Electro Boracic Joiners' Tools,
Tools, Augers, Saws, Files, &c., &c.

Indentors requiring reliable Tools of best Sheffield make should specify in their Indents that the Goods must bear this Trade Mark.

HERRING & SONS TRADE MARK WARRANTED CA

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate Neuralgia when all other remedies have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº. PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogeneous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th. 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & Cº, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & Cº.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood*, no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1215 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Cº, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections of the respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Cº
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Bellantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay

NOTE. 1815 TO 1891.
CUTLER, PALMER'S
SELECTION OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FOR
INDIA, BURMAH AND THE EAST.
Purveyors by appointment to H. E.
LORD HARRIS.

The Largest Shippers.
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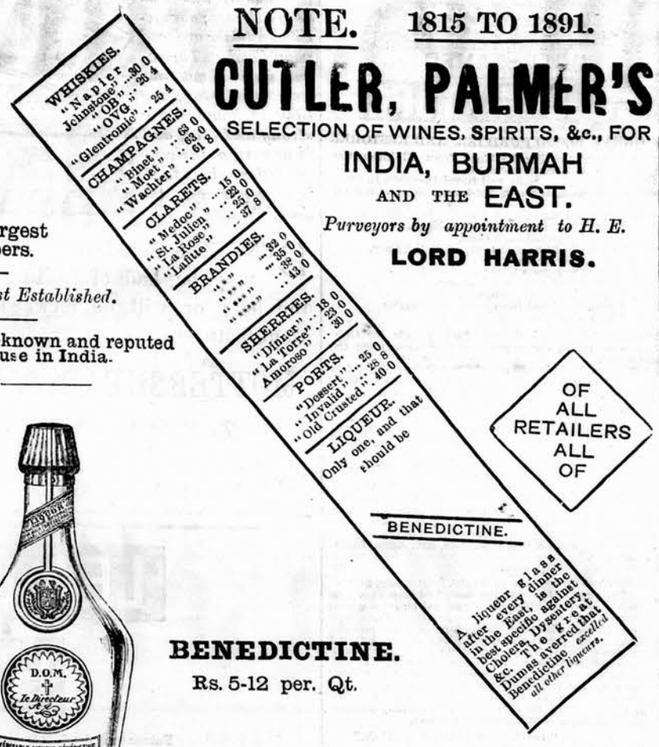

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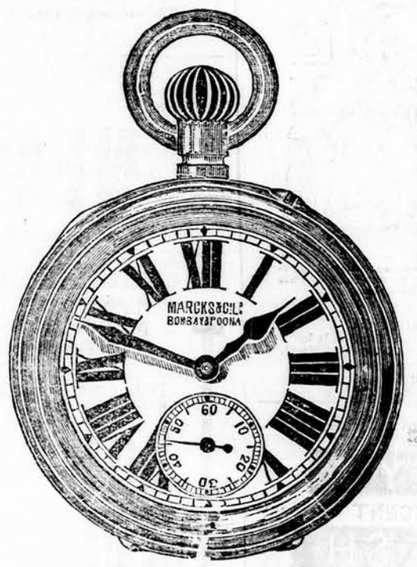

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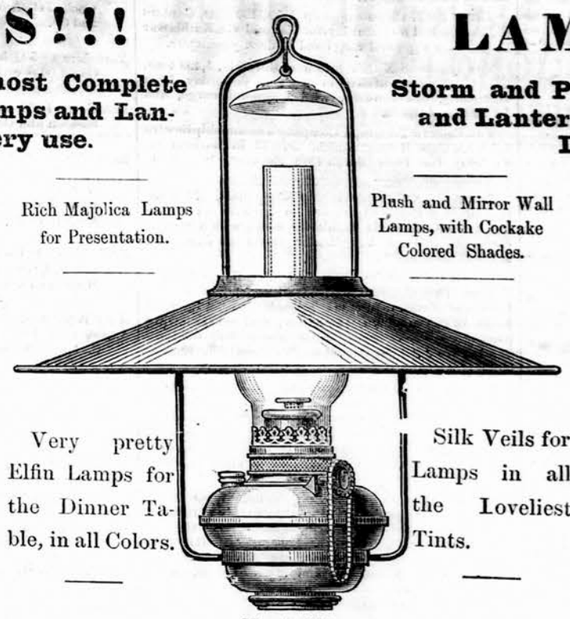

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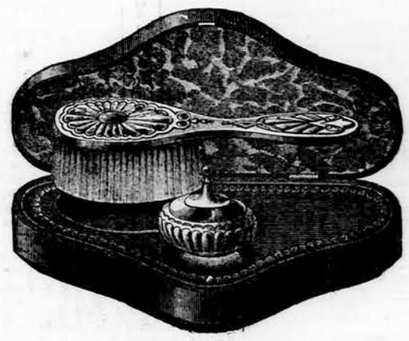

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